The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
6 months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
12 months	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875. NUMBER 14.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—O. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Kramer.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHSEH LODGE NO. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT NO. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas M. ades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN.
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Main Street.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street. ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps Now Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

In the Shelter of the Fold.

There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away
Far off from the gates of gold.
Away on the mountains wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, Thou hast here Thy ninety and nine;
Are they not enough for Thee?"
But the Shepherd made answer: "This of mine
Has wandered away from me;
And although the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed;
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through,
Ere He found His sheep that was lost.
Out in the desert He heard its cry,
Sick and helpless, and ready to die.

"Lord, whence are those blood tracks all the way
That mark out the mountain's track?"
"They were shed for one who had gone astray
Ere the Shepherd could bring him back."
"Lord, whence are Thy hands so rent and torn?"
"They are pierced to-night by many a thorn."

And all thro' the mountains, thunder riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There rose a cry to the gate of heaven,
"Rejoice! I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echoed around the throne,
"Rejoice! for the Lord brings back His own!" —*Moody and Sankey's Hymn.*

WILD ROSE OF CAPE COD.

Nearly all the roses in Massachusetts are born in June, but Wild, the little daughter of John Rose, was born in December, and on Cape Cod, too.

Well, on Cape Cod, as I said, Wild Rose was born; but that was twelve years ago, so, this last December, was celebrated her twelfth birthday. It wasn't much of a celebration, to be sure, for there weren't many persons to celebrate it—only Mrs. Rose and Johnny, and Wild herself, for Captain Rose was gone on a fishing trip.

At tea that night there was upon the table a big load of ginger-cake—frosted, too—and around about it—not on it, mind you—twelve small tallow candles. "Twelve dips," Johnny said, "that made as much light as the Highland itself." And Johnny ought to know, for the keeper of Cape Cod light is a great friend of Johnny's and often in summer lets the lad go up with him to see him "light up."

This Highland light stands out on the bleak cape, and is oftentimes the first light that greets the sight of seamen when approaching the coast of New England from over the Atlantic ocean.

Even in summer the wind blows so hard at the Highland that it blows the wings of young turkeys over their heads, and in winter it blows nobody knows how hard.

I am quite certain you never saw a home like Wild Rose's home. It is hidden away in the very bottom of a big hollow in the sand, and is protected on all sides by a high fence to keep the sand from covering it up. In the first place the house had been built upon spiles driven into the sand, but the fence was afterwards added, and outside of the fence was a barricade of seaweed. Over the stilts, fence, sea-weed and all was the fisherman's cabin, as snug and warm and comfortable as anywhere on Cape Cod could be. Not far away on the Atlantic coast was a charity house, not a poorhouse where poor folks could go and live when they hadn't anywhere else to live, but a rude room, inclosed by a rude outside, into which a poor shipwrecked mariner might crawl and possibly keep himself from freezing to death until help should arrive. Wood and matches and straw are supposed to be kept in every charity house along the coast.

Johnny Rose was two years younger than his only sister Wild, but a ten-year-old lad on Cape Cod knows more of the sea and ships and fishing than the wisest grown-up man in the world who lives inland.

The Little Katie was Captain Rose's fishing schooner, and the Little Katie was frozen fast in the ice right in sight from the land up the bank above the cabin. Two weeks passed by and still the ice held the fishing boats and would not let them go. Stout little steam tugs went rasping away with firm bows and good intent at the ice day after day in order to break it up and tow the boats out of danger, but the cold came down stronger than ever and knit the ice cake firmer and firmer. Every day, Johnny, bundled up until he looked like I don't know what, made the toilsome journey over to the Highland to look through the "glass" at his father's schooner, and, every night for two weeks, with a face on fire from the friction of the wind, he came back with the good news, "No signal up yet."

"No signal up yet" meant that there was still something left to eat and wood to burn on the Little Katie, and hopes also of getting free of the ice without sinking.

Now and then a neighbor came down into the hollow and walked in without knocking at the cabin door, to inquire how Mrs. Rose was getting on, and to say yet again: "Cape Cod has seen harder times than this, Mrs. Rose. Keep up a stout heart, and we'll have the fleet safe into Providence harbor before many days." And then Mrs. Rose would put on a bright look and say, in a cheery voice, "Oh, I hope so," but in her heart she feared all things, for did she not know that every dwelling on Cape Cod had its widow sooner or later?

At last there came a day when Mrs. Rose said that Wild might go to the light with Johnny to learn the news.

The two children set off in high glee. The sky was clear, and the wind was blowing from the west. The Highland lighthouse was not more than a mile away, and what could happen to the children? Nevertheless, Mrs. Rose gave them many commands. They were to return as soon as they found out what news from Little Katie, and, if it should snow, they were to go back or forward, whichever way should be the nearer, and, if near the coast, they were to go to the charity house in the bank, and wait there for rescue.

The wind helped them on their way, and, to write the exact truth, blew so hard and so fast, that it came very near blowing them past the lighthouse over the high bank into the ocean.

"It's a tough day, a tough day, even for the Cape," said the lightkeeper, when they reached the lighthouse, "and the boats have drifted, Johnny. For the life of me, I can't make out the Little Katie." But Johnny made her out without the slightest difficulty. Of course he did! Does not every Cape Cod boy know his father's boat? More than all, there hung the signal of distress. The light-keeper saw it, and Wild looked at it, and Johnny looked again, and declared that: "Come what would, he'd get out there, and find out what the matter was."

Then the glass was put away, and they all went down, and the children, thoroughly warmed, started for home.

A little cloud over Cape Cod bay grew and came nearer and spread more and more, and at last began to drop down like white snow on the sand.

"Come! pitch into it as fast as you can while we can see," said Johnny, seizing Wild's hand and bowing to the wind. "We're three-quarters home and we'll make it in no time."

It was not dark, and Johnny knew the land marks well. Here a bunch of poverty grass and there a forlorn clump of bayberry, whose outlines he knew just as he knew the outlines of the boats and sails, served to guide him when the air was thick with snow.

"We're lost!" said Wild, pulling back and trying to stop Johnny; but the sturdy little fellow declared that they wern't lost at all; didn't he know all about it? Hadn't he "fogged" it many a time to the light and back? Why, there, right ahead, was a pole that he knew. Of course it was, right on top of home; and there was mother calling this minute, not fifty feet away.

All of which statements were quite true; and in five minutes they were safe in the cabin, and had told their news from the ice-bound boats.

"Nothing to eat, maybe, and cold, perhaps. Not sick, I hope," said Mrs. Wild; and then, in rather a dismal way, she set forth the little table for their evening meal.

"I should think you'd feel gladder about our getting home safe, mother," said Wild; "for just see how it snows."

"I am," said Mrs. Wild; "but I was thinking of some way to help your father."

"Do you think there is a way?" asked Wild. "You know the boats can't get there, and the ice isn't safe."

"If I was God," said Johnny, "I'd fetch a big wind along that 'ud crack that ice up small as fish scales in no time."

"Yes, and sink every boat in no time!" suggested Wild, with scorn.

"Oh, dear!" said Johnny, "I guess I was in too much of a hurry; but something's got to be done!"

The wind had been blowing two hours after dark, and the snow and sand were whirling about in a long, round dance, after the fashion of Cape Cod sand and snow, when Wild called out of the darkness to Johnny:

"Are you asleep?"

Johnny guessed he wesn't asleep, although he had been fast asleep when Wild's voice reached him, and wanted to know what was the matter.

"I've thought of a way, I guess, we can reach the Little Katie, Johnny."

"Twelve dips," Johnny said, "that made as much light as the Highland itself." And Johnny ought to know, for the keeper of Cape Cod light is a great friend of Johnny's and often in summer lets the lad go up with him to see him "light up."

This Highland light stands out on the bleak cape, and is oftentimes the first light that greets the sight of seamen when approaching the coast of New England from over the Atlantic ocean.

Even in summer the wind blows so hard at the Highland that it blows the wings of young turkeys over their heads, and in winter it blows nobody knows how hard.

I am quite certain you never saw a home like Wild Rose's home. It is hidden away in the very bottom of a big hollow in the sand, and is protected on all sides by a high fence to keep the sand from covering it up. In the first place the house had been built upon spiles driven into the sand, but the fence was afterwards added, and outside of the fence was a barricade of seaweed. Over the stilts, fence, sea-weed and all was the fisherman's cabin, as snug and warm and comfortable as anywhere on Cape Cod could be. Not far away on the Atlantic coast was a charity house, not a poorhouse where poor folks could go and live when they hadn't anywhere else to live, but a rude room, inclosed by a rude outside, into which a poor shipwrecked mariner might crawl and possibly keep himself from freezing to death until help should arrive. Wood and matches and straw are supposed to be kept in every charity house along the coast.

Johnny Rose was two years younger than his only sister Wild, but a ten-year-old lad on Cape Cod knows more of the sea and ships and fishing than the wisest grown-up man in the world who lives inland.

The Little Katie was Captain Rose's fishing schooner, and the Little Katie was frozen fast in the ice right in sight from the land up the bank above the cabin. Two weeks passed by and still the ice held the fishing boats and would not let them go. Stout little steam tugs went rasping away with firm bows and good intent at the ice day after day in order to break it up and tow the boats out of danger, but the cold came down stronger than ever and knit the ice cake firmer and firmer. Every day, Johnny, bundled up until he looked like I don't know what, made the toilsome journey over to the Highland to look through the "glass" at his father's schooner, and, every night for two weeks, with a face on fire from the friction of the wind, he came back with the good news, "No signal up yet."

"No signal up yet" meant that there was still something left to eat and wood to burn on the Little Katie, and hopes also of getting free of the ice without sinking.

Now and then a neighbor came down into the hollow and walked in without knocking at the cabin door, to inquire how Mrs. Rose was getting on, and to say yet again: "Cape Cod has seen harder times than this, Mrs. Rose. Keep up a stout heart, and we'll have the fleet safe into Providence harbor before many days." And then Mrs. Rose would put on a bright look and say, in a cheery voice, "Oh, I hope so," but in her heart she feared all things, for did she not know that every dwelling on Cape Cod had its widow sooner or later?

At last there came a day when Mrs. Rose said that Wild might go to the light with Johnny to learn the news.

The two children set off in high glee. The sky was clear, and the wind was blowing from the west. The Highland lighthouse was not more than a mile away, and what could happen to the children? Nevertheless, Mrs. Rose gave them many commands. They were to return as soon as they found out what news from Little Katie, and, if it should snow, they were to go back or forward, whichever way should be the nearer, and, if near the coast, they were to go to the charity house in the bank, and wait there for rescue.

The wind helped them on their way, and, to write the exact truth, blew so hard and so fast, that it came very near blowing them past the lighthouse over the high bank into the ocean.

"It's a tough day, a tough day, even for the Cape," said the lightkeeper, when they reached the lighthouse, "and the boats have drifted, Johnny. For the life of me, I can't make out the Little Katie." But Johnny made her out without the slightest difficulty. Of course he did! Does not every Cape Cod boy know his father's boat? More than all, there hung the signal of distress. The light-keeper saw it, and Wild looked at it, and Johnny looked again, and declared that: "Come what would, he'd get out there, and find out what the matter was."

Then the glass was put away, and they all went down, and the children, thoroughly warmed, started for home.

A little cloud over Cape Cod bay grew and came nearer and spread more and more, and at last began to drop down like white snow on the sand.

"Come! pitch into it as fast as you can while we can see," said Johnny, seizing Wild's hand and bowing to the wind. "We're three-quarters home and we'll make it in no time."

It was not dark, and Johnny knew the land marks well. Here a bunch of poverty grass and there a forlorn clump of bayberry, whose outlines he knew just as he knew the outlines of the boats and sails, served to guide him when the air was thick with snow.

"We're lost!" said Wild, pulling back and trying to stop Johnny; but the sturdy little fellow declared that they wern't lost at all; didn't he know all about it? Hadn't he "fogged" it many a time to the light and back? Why, there, right ahead, was a pole that he knew. Of course it was, right on top of home; and there was mother calling this minute, not fifty feet away.

All of which statements were quite true; and in five minutes they were safe in the cabin, and had told their news from the ice-bound boats.

"Nothing to eat, maybe, and cold, perhaps. Not sick, I hope," said Mrs. Wild; and then, in rather a dismal way, she set forth the little table for their evening meal.

"I should think you'd feel gladder about our getting home safe, mother," said Wild; "for just see how it snows."

"I am," said Mrs. Wild; "but I was thinking of some way to help your father."

"Do you think there is a way?" asked Wild. "You know the boats can't get there, and the ice isn't safe."

"If I was God," said Johnny, "I'd fetch a big wind along that 'ud crack that ice up small as fish scales in no time."

"Yes, and sink every boat in no time!" suggested Wild, with scorn.

"Oh, dear!" said Johnny, "I guess I was in too much of a hurry; but something's got to be done!"

The wind had been blowing two hours after dark, and the snow and sand were whirling about in a long, round dance, after the fashion of Cape Cod sand and snow, when Wild called out of the darkness to Johnny:

"Are you asleep?"

Johnny guessed he wesn't asleep, although he had been fast asleep when Wild's voice reached him, and wanted to know what was the matter.

"I've thought of a way, I guess, we can reach the Little Katie, Johnny."

"How?"

Johnny was up in the bed, leaning on his hands, interested, in a moment.

"You know that big hank of net-twine of father's?"

"What of it?" with disappointment.

"Don't you believe 'twould reach?"

"Whose goin' to reach it, I should like to know?"

"When the wind blows right"—

"What, then, Wild Rose? Are you talking in your sleep?"

"Send a kite over!" suggested Wild, not heeding the interruption.

"Whew!" exclaimed Johnny, sinking down into his warm bed again.

He didn't speak, and poor Wild thought he held her scheme in extreme derision; nevertheless, Johnny was thinking, even after his sister was sleeping.

The next day it snowed all day. There was no chance to hear one word from the fishing fleet. Johnny declared that he must go to the nearest neighbor's house. He knew the way well enough; but it was after nine o'clock before he set forth.

Presently he returned with his friend, Peter Petit, and the two lads spent the morning, with barred door, in Captain Rose's net-room.

Wild peeped into the place when the boys were out of it eating their dinner, and beheld, to her amazement, the skeleton of a huge kite.

"Oh, Johnny! are you going to try it?" she cried, running out to him.

At first, Johnny was vexed that she had found it out, but in a minute or two he was all over the pet, and was in high glee when Wild and her mother joined in the work. An hour before the sun went down across the bay, the kite was done and the snow ceased to fall. It was too late to go to the Highland light to see the signal on the Little Katie; it was too late to do anything with the kite, even had the wind been right.

The next morning the wind blew just right, and almost at the break of day the boys set forth, accompanied by five or six men, for idlers are always to be found on Cape Cod in winter.

The kite was made of good stout paper, and was covered with messages to the captain of the Little Katie, or any other captain over whose boat it might chance to fall, or get entangled. The wind was off shore, and away went the kite, the men paying out the seine twine; but alas! the kite went high above the boats and did not reach them. It was cold work flying kite on the awful ice-bound shore, but the novelty of it brought a crowd of men to the spot. To their own surprise they entered into the work with spirit, but every attempt that morning failed. The kite fell short, or flew too high, or went off in the wrong direction.

"Run home, laddies, and get your dinner, and get warm clear through your bones," said one of the men to Johnny and Peter, about eleven of the clock, "and we'll see what can be done with the kite this afternoon."

When Johnny reached home he declared that he wasn't cold the least bit, nor hungry the least atom, but he sat in front of a blazing drift wood fire and ate like a giant, and got up to go to the coast again.

Wild didn't see why she couldn't go, too. It was her father just as much as Johnny's, and she cared as much about the Little Katie as any of them did. And so Wild, bundled up until all resemblance to a twelve-year-old girl was lost, set forth, toiling through the snow and sand to the coast. At a short distance in the rear, Mrs. Wild followed on. It seemed to her, as she drew near the shore, that half the inhabitants of the next village were gathered to see the flying of a kite.

It was just ready to start on its over-ice journey when Wild came upon the scene.

"Don't you see, there won't be anything to catch hold of?" she said to Johnny.

"Catch hold of?" repeated Johnny, who felt that he could not, in justice, despite Wild's suggestions any more.

"I'll show you," she said, "if you'll hold on a minute. Tie some long strings, now and then, near the kite, that will hang down."

The strings were tied on, half a dozen of them, at intervals, and away went the kite, with more "string to it," than any other kite that ever flew.

"Twon't reach! It flies too high! No go? Let out! Give it string! Hurrah!" as the kite seeming to meet wind in another current began to flutter, turn, and actually did fall on the ice within reaching distance of the Little Katie's crew.

Then such a shout as went up from the Cape Cod shore, for, was there not a line fast from one of the ice-bound boats to the firm old mainland, and did it not mean that bread at least could be drawn across the frozen sea to the famishing!

The men on the Little Katie were pulling in the kite, which looked a good deal worn, but still they gathered around it, and read in Johnny's boy-hand the words: "If you get the kite, don't pull in the string, for we'll put something to eat on it if you are hungry, and you can pull it over. Everybody's well over here. Wild and Johnny."

Captain Rose read the words, and then he and his crew tried to shout back, but the wind carried their voices across the bay.

Within the next twenty-four hours the cord had been doubled, and food in small packages went along the novel roadway from hour to hour, until miles of seine twine lay on the deck of the Little Katie, and many loaves of bread, with small packages of "salt meat," sugar, tea and coffee, had been secured from the sea.

The next morning the wind blew again on Cape Cod. The inhabitants were on the watch for the kite, and, lo! it was seen rising in the air. On, on, it came. It sailed over the heads of the group on shore; it went right across the "Wrist" of Cape Cod. It would have gone out upon the ocean, but for the Highland lighthouse, that caught and held the great fluttering bird of man.

Wild and Johnny were the first to reach the light and cry out "What news?" to the keeper, who had just succeeded in recovering the battered kite.

"Come and see with your young eyes." Wild and Johnny found the words: "We had had nothing to eat for two days. Now we'll weather the ice, God willing, and get in all right. We've supplied the Mary from our stores."

And there, right at the door, the first-comers, who had followed the kite, were Mrs. Rose and the friends of the men of the Mary.

"Whose idea was the kite?" asked an old fisherman.

"Wild's," shouted Johnny.

"Johnny made it though. I couldn't make a kite," said Wild; but not a soul save Johnny heard her, for the wild air about the light was ringing with the shout of "Long live Wild Rose of Cape Cod!"

Insanity in the Sexes.

A contributor to *Popular Science Monthly* says: We obtained an idea of love differentially as it exists in the sexes by observing the degree to which it affects men and women as a probable cause of insanity. In the same manner, I think, we can gain a knowledge of the comparative intensity with which emotions and states of consciousness, common to both sexes, exist in intellection, by observing the extent to which they react as a probable cause of mental alienation. For my purpose I shall use Dr. Kirkbride's report for the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane. The analysis is based upon the supposed causes of insanity in 6,899 cases. Domestic difficulties are the probable causes of mental disease in forty-seven men and eighty-six women. Nearly two to one expresses the difference in intensity in the action of this cause. Fright resulted in insanity in sixteen men and thirty-six women, a difference of more than three to one; religious excitement acts as the cause in seventy-nine men and one hundred and twenty-seven women, a difference of sixty-two per cent.; nostalgia, seven women and no men; from mental anxiety there are one hundred and sixty-four men and two hundred and sixty-one women insane. These causes, which present such dissimilarity, have one band of union; they affect the emotional part of the physical nature. From this I would not conclude that women are less able to bear the operation of these exciting causes than men; but that the emotional nature of women is more largely developed, and thus more exposed to the action of such causes as directly affect it. If I am right in this, we would expect to see in women the emotional forms of insanity developed in excess of the same in men; and this is just what we find. Continuing to analyze the tables of Dr. Kirkbride relating to the same cases as above, we find the number of women to be 3,220, the number of men exceeding them by 459; and yet there are 1,032 cases of melancholia among the women to 832 in men. Prof. Maudsley defines this form of insanity as "great oppression of their self-feeling, with corresponding gloomy, morbid ideas."

The Heroine of Newport.

Ida Lewis' latest exploit in pulling out from Lime Rock lighthouse in the lower Newport harbor and rescuing a man from drowning recalls the earlier achievements which have given her the title of "the Grace Darling of America." She first came into prominence in 1866, when, on one of the coldest and most blustering days ever known in this latitude, she saved the life of a soldier who had started for a sail on the harbor in a light skiff. One day, in the autumn of 1867, while a terrible gale was raging, two men set out to cross the harbor with several sheep, and in trying to rescue one that had fallen overboard, came near swamping their boat; seeing their peril from the window of her father's lighthouse, Miss Lewis went to their aid, and, after landing them safely, went back and rescued the sheep. But her greatest exploit was performed on the 29th of March, 1869, when a boat containing two young soldiers and a boy was struck by a squall on the harbor and overturned. Though ill at the time, Ida rushed out of the house, launched her life-boat, sprang in, with neither hat on her head nor shoes on her feet, reached the wreck just in time to save the two sailors as they were about losing their hold from exhaustion, the boy having meanwhile perished, and rowed them to the lighthouse. Miss Lewis should be among the first to receive the new decoration to be bestowed by Congress for heroic deeds in saving life.

Bringing Forth Good Fruit.

The New York *Independent* has the following: The Oberlin doctrine of "a revival of righteousness" is one which we heartily believe in and have tried to support. They have been having just such a revival in an Ohio town, if we can judge from the following letter lately received at this office:

——, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1875.

My Dear Sir: Some years ago I took the New York *Independent*, and there is now an old account on your books against me. I have given myself to God unconditionally. Make up my account, and the usual interest that you have to pay for money up to this time. I think I can send you the money in a little while. Very truly yours,

——

We wish that a similar religious experience might be had by some few of the readers of this paper. This is what we call bringing forth fruits meet for repentance.

A Chicken Case.

A chicken case of some interest has recently occurred at police court at Greenock. A little boy was charged with stealing the chicken. One of the witnesses examined was evidently fresh from the Highlands. He said: "I saw'd ta wee boy wi' the wee chicken in pelow his jacket, an' I kenned the wee bird, for I kenned its mother. (Great laughter). And the poy he telt me that he had got her soomin at the side of the burn." (Great laughter). The chicken was placed in a basket on the table, and the lid was lifted and the chicken shown to the witness, who said: "I ken its wee cheep. (A laugh). Ay, and that's the bird, for it's so like its mother. (Laughter). The case was found not proven.

A DEFAULTING OFFICIAL.

The Treasurer of New Jersey Disappears with Sixty Thousand Dollars—A Fortune Spent in the Philadelphia Groggeries.

There was great excitement in Trenton, N. J., over the announcement that Josephus Sooy, the treasurer of the State, was a defaulter to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. He had been elected for four consecutive terms, and last winter held over another term on account of the difference of political opinion between the House and Senate of the State. Some months ago the comptroller warned Sooy's bondsmen that he needed looking after, and some of them spoke to him. Some weeks ago it was known that he had several thousand dollars, which he said were received from the Pennsylvania railroad company. As there was no record of such money on the books the comptroller visited the company's office in Philadelphia and ascertained that the company claimed to have paid the treasurer eighty thousand dollars more than they were credited with on the books in Trenton, but they were not able at the time to find vouchers for the same. The comptroller, returning, asked the treasurer whether he had received the money paid by the company, and the treasurer admitted that he had, but had deposited it in the Union bank at Mt. Holly and the Camden savings bank, but that amount had not been credited, and he had sent his book to have it done. The comptroller told him to attend to it immediately, and the treasurer went away with the avowed intention of doing so, since which time he has not been seen.

The bondsmen are Gen. John S. Irick, Vincentown; James U. Durand, Newark; W. A. Ripley, Newark; Samuel H. Dobbins, Mount Holly; John Brown Parker, Mount Holly; William Sooy, Green Bank; Nicholas Sooy, Burlington; Edward T. Thompson, Shamony. The amount of the bond is $300,000. The sixth and seventh bondsmen are brothers of the defaulter. The comptroller entered complaint before Justice F. S. Mills, of Trenton, against Treasurer Sooy for embezzlement of funds of the State, and a warrant was granted for his arrest and an officer dispatched to Mount Holly. A report of the defalcation was also sent to Gov. Bedle at Long Branch, who arrived in Trenton, as did Attorney-General Vanatta from Morristown, and they were in conference until a late hour with Comptroller Runyon and Assistant Comptroller E. J. Anderson. The State securities and school funds were examined and found intact, the money stolen being confined to money received from the Pennsylvania railroad company, either as taxes upon property of the united companies, or in dividends upon stock of the united companies owned by the State. None of this money was ever reported by the State treasurer. The probabilities are that an extra session of the Legislature will be called to impeach Sooy.

Treasurer Sooy was arrested in Philadelphia. The officer in pursuit of him traced him from groggery to groggery. He was partially intoxicated and almost destitute of funds. The entire amount stolen has been squandered. The belief is prevalent that he is deranged and the opinion is borne out by his most singular conduct. Mr. E. J. Anderson, of the comptroller's office, and J. A. Hall, the governor's secretary, searched the records to ascertain to what extent the peculations had run. They were traced back to January last, and aggregate fifty-nine thousand dollars. In addition to this unlawful expenditure he has squandered about seventy-five thousand dollars of property since going into office. The brothels of Philadelphia were frequently visited by him and have often lent money on his notes. He is sixty-seven years old, and has an estimable family, one son a Methodist minister, being located at Princton, and another employed in the treasurer's office at Trenton.

Detroit Free Press Currency.

The mosquitoes haven't put in a very profitable season thus far.

These deluges around the country are very annoying to old drunkards.

"I'll talk it over with Susan," is the last slang expression coined in New York.

Keep it in mind that it isn't positively necessary to strike each separate stair in falling down stairs.

It is believed that a good many more people could increase the conscience fund if they only would.

Army regulations are to be altered so as to allow men to enlist as cooks. The question is, can a cook be a patriot?

"How much is a meter?" asks a Cleveland paper. Wait till the gas man comes around—he'll give liberal figures.

A New York tailor says that if all men would pay cash down for clothes the tailors could knock thirty cents off of prices.

There is no such word as "liar" in the Chinese language, and the Chinese get along about as well as any other nation.

A Wyoming husband has given his full consent for his wife to run for office, but he didn't give it until after a conflict which broke every dish in the house.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* defends the practice of men kissing each other's wives. It may do for England, but the practice has fallen into decay on this side of the

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN.:::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Sept. 22, 1875.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

☞ We cannot notice anonymous communication. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order Registered Letter, Draft or Express may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders, or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The business depression of the country continues. For a while, there seemed to be a prospect of "better times," but we painfully realize the fact that confidence in the speedy restoration of prosperity seems again to have been indefinitely postponed, and a general feeling of uncertainty pervades the business community. The heavy failures in the large commercial centres during the past few weeks have put a serious check upon the expected revival of business, and to the detriment of trade and the industries of the country capitalists are again investing their means in government and other securities. Government bonds have risen in value in consequence, and nearly every other form of security has exhibited an unhealthy fluctuation of values.

Optimists tells us the worst is past, that all that is needed is energy, and industry and patience, and we shall soon come out all right. It may be so, we hope it is, but it is difficult for one to know where to put trust when the air is filled with rumors of toppling houses, whose downfall will involve the ruin of others, and the entire breadth of the country be reached by the effects of the disaster. With nearly $150,000,000 of the working capital of the country lying idle in the banks for want of some promising source of speculative investment, does not indicate so much the want of a circulating medium as it does the want of confidence in the stability of the mercantile interests of the country or the lack of promising sources for the investment of capital, with the hope of remunerative returns.

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE"

One of the striking characteristics of President GRANT is to say much in few words. He is terse and to the point. The ringing words he has given to the country from the day he commanded the Union forces to the present have made him famous. Again he has sounded a key note. "Let no guilty man escape" is the order he issues against those who have proven unfaithful or dishonest. On the back of a letter, in reference to the Whiskey frauds, forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, he made this endorsement:

"Let no guilty man escape, if it can be avoided. Be specially vigilant or instruct those engaged in the prosecution of fraud to be against all who insinuate that they have high influence to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty."

They are earnest words, and are from a man who always means just what he says. Let them be rung from every stump and forum. Let them be written in letters of gold above the entrance of every Court House. Let them find a lodgement in the halls of justice and be posted in every town and city in the land that the guilty may read their fate and the honest citizen be inspired by their teachings to do his full duty in the preservation of law and order. We desire no better administrative policy than the one contained in these words. We desire no better corner stone for the party that is pledged to protect human rights, and to execute the law on the basis of equal justice to all men.

GRAIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

The three greatest grain producing countries in the world are Russia, France, and the United States. According to the statistics of 1870, Russia produced 460,000,000 bushels of wheat; France, 286,000,000, and the United States the same. Russia exported one-eighth of her grain; the United States, one-fourth and France, none. The United States, however, grows an enormous amount of corn, which the others do not.

South Australia is another candidate for cereal honors, and this year announces that it has 200,000 tons of surplus wheat, 45,000 tons of which have already been exported, while the remainder is ready for shipment.

Instead of trying to drive the more decent and respectable men out of politics, every effort should be made to induce them to keep in and take an active part in party management. We know that demagogues and those who desire to rule and "run the machine" for their own gain are not anxious to swell the ranks of the intelligent and consistent workers. The fewer of these who attend caucusses and nominating conventions, the easier it is to "farm out" the offices. This should not be. Unless rebuked, our elections will be governed by the lower classes of the community.

The "forms of law" demanded of Judge SETTLE to swear in two delegates from Robeson county who were not elected. The *people* voted down the Convention by a large majority. Robeson county elected two delgates opposed to the Convention, but through the fraudulent act of the Commissioners two *not* elected presented credentials and thus secured a democratic organization and the holding on of the convention in spite of the popular will. This is Democracy! How do the honest people of the state like it?

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

The law by no means always serves the ends of justice. A striking instance occurred in the Robeson county case already refered to. His Hon. Judge SETTLE, on whom fell the duty of swearing in the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, before administering the oath read the law. He quoted from Brightley's Leading Cases on elections, KERR *vs.* PREGO, p. 636, as follows:

"In all cases of this kind, at least, in all bodies that are *under law*, the law is that where there has been an authorized election for the officer in controversy, the certificate of election, which is sanctioned by law or usage, is the *prima facie* written title to the office, and can be set aside only by a contest in the form prescribed by law; this is not now disputed. No doubt this gives great power to dishonest election officers, but we know no remedy for this, *but by the choice of honest men.*"

Of course this is the law, but it is not justice. The Judge had no alternative—he was obliged to perform the unpleasant duty, and he did it. The remedy is with the people. They must see to it that honest men are elected, and in all cases, they must insist upon indictment and punishment in all cases of dishonesty and fraud. Without this there is no safety. The action of bold bad men, thus defeating the will, not only of a county, but, as in this case, the whole people of a great State, is sufficient cause for the gravest alarm. The matter should be agitated until an example is made.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We happen to enjoy the personal acquaintance of the two gentlemen nominated at the head of the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania. The candidate for Governor, Judge PERSHING, a very clever gentleman, was twice defeated for Congress and once for Judge of the Supreme Court. In fact, his only elections were to the Legislature and to his present Judgeship, the latter by an independent movement, in opposition to the regular Democratic candidate, in which he received the whole Republican vote of the county.

His colleague, Col. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, nominated for State Treasurer, was never elected by the people to any office of prominence. He lived in our old District and was several times defeated for Congress. He is a prominent farmer and is one of the leading spirits in the Grange movement.

THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

The bulk of the English wheat harvest is gathered in good order. The new samples show great variety, but, as a rule, are below average excellence, and in some cases are very poor. The Mark Lane *Express*, in its weekly review, says:

The crop is short as a whole, and large importations will be necessary. In Germany, (so also in France) the harvesting has gone well; prices were easier, although for future delivery most are above the present rates. In Belgium prices have varied, but mostly downward. In Holland the movement has been decidedly downward. At St. Petersburg prices are lower. The harvest in the neighborhood of Dantzig has been completed under most favorable circumstances. The new product is of fine quality and good weight, although the total yield is below that of the preceeding year.

It is estimated that between now and the end of August, 1876, the United Kingdom will be compelled to draw from abroad at least 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, and of this quantity it is assumed that the United States will furnish 60,000,000 bushels.

THE CONVENTION.

This fraudulent body, setting in clear opposition to the popular will, drags its slow length along; *at a thousand dollars cost a day* to the State. The Democrats are not acting in good faith. In the campaign they told the people that they only desired "a few ambiguities struck out of the Constitution" and to "rotate the judiciary," but already they have offered over *two hundred amendments!* As yet but a few have been acted on. We refer our readers to our letter from Raleigh in another column. An ordinance reducing the Supreme Court Judges to three passed its third reading, and an ordinance to divide the State into nine judicial districts passed to a second reading.

The election in Orange county on the 16th to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gov. GRAHAM resulted as was expected, in favor of the Democratic candidate. With RANSOM this gives the Democrats two majority in the Convention. Justly and fairly the Republicans have one majority. Admit the two Republican delegates from Robeson and the one from Surrey, all three of whom were fraudulently counted out, and then the popular will of the State would be much nearer represented and respected.

The *Daily Constitution*, at Raleigh, has been revived. It did splendid service during the late campaign. It will only cost Fifty Cents a month. Send for it. Address "Constitutional Publishing Co." Raleigh, N. C.

BURR, CALLICOTT, RANSOM—the three men in American history who by their own votes elected themselves presiding officers. The first was afterwards convicted for treason, the second was sent to the Penitentiary, and the third——!

CORRESPONDENCE

The Convention—The Republican Delegates from the First District.

Raleigh, N. C.,
Sept. 17th 1875.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

Having been a "looker on in Venice" for several days, I have concluded to acquaint the people of the "Old First" through your columns of the Convention doings now transpiring at the State Capital. This is the twelth day of the session, and they have made but two amendments to the Constitution, one fixing the per diem of members of the future Legislatures and another to wit: the reduction of the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, which is simply an indirect attack upon the Homesteads of the people. The Republicans voted against the last measure. The Republicans have the gag law enforced upon them; they are not allowed uader the rules to move an adjournment "sine die" but twice a week and then a days notice previous to the calling it up must be given. The Republicans have, and are making every effort to adjourn "sine die" but the Democrats vote solidly against it, they, the Democrats seem bent on the destruction of the Constitution cost what it may.

Perhaps our people in the tide water section would like to hear how their delegates are comporting themselves. I will say that by way of particularizing, that the people of Dare county have exercised sound judgement in sending such a man as G. B. Bliven to the Convention. He is quiet, sensible, of pleasant manners, agreeable deportment, true to the interest of his constituents and always at his post.

Perquimans shed luster upon the Convention to-day in the person of Judge Albertson in an effort against the reduction of the Supreme Court Judges. It was a masterly effort and engaged the closest attention not only of Republicans but of every Democrat in the hall. He is acknowledged to be a capital lawyer, a perfect gentleman and a fit emblem of old Perquimans' integrity and purity.

Camden, the battleground of the campaign East of the Chowan, has a natural orator in the Convention in the person of J. L. Chamberlain. He has made two efforts during the session which would have reflected credit upon any one, and I might say that Camden might always entrust her son in all coming time to represent her interest. He is standing up nobly in his efforts for the laboring class of the State. He is the "Nestor" of the body, and commands the utmost confidence and marked respect of every member in the convention, strong in argument, sharp in retort, withering in sarcasm and logical in his deductions, he has on several occasions utterly demolished his adversaries in debate.

John R. Page, of Chowan, for the first time has been absent from his seat to-day on account of sickness, he has heretofore been punctual in his attendance upon his duties. Mr. P. is looked upon here as a gentleman in its strictest sense, quiet and unobtrusive, yet at the same time clearheaded, dignified and true in his faith and allegiance to his party and the interest of his State.

J. M. Bateman of Washington is a thinker, ever quiet, always at his post and reflects credit upon the party and the people whom he represents. *In a word he will do to trust.*

F. M. Bell of Bertie is "simon pure" and the people may rely on it that Bertie with her interest in his hands will not suffer. "That Bell gives no uncertain sound."

And what shall I say of Hertford? She sends the *giant* of the convention, weighing 380 avourdupois, and as clever a gentleman, and as calm a reflector as you often see. Jordan J Horton delegate from Hertford while large in size, is also largely supplied with ideas, which if properly carried out would redound to the interest and welfare of the entire State.

In a word no better selection could possibly have been made by our people, and I feel confident when this convention adjourns they will return home receiving the plaudit of well done good and faithful servants.

A new supply of "Props" having arrived, I shall take my departure for the East on Monday next.

L.

The last Excursion to Nag's Head—Fine Sport—The Steamer 'Mystic' and Capt. Southgate.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Happening to be one of the fortunates who accompanied the last Excursion given by the wholesouled and courteous' Captain Southgate of the Str. "Mystic,'f we feel inclinen to jot down a few notes o the pleasant trip.

The day of the excursion, though looking uncertain in the morning, turned out splendidly in the afternoon, making the trip down a very agreeable one. We had but scarcely left the wharf ere the summons for attention to the wants of the inner man was heard, and with due dispatch we were seated to a dinner such only as *mine host* of the "Mystic" is able to concoct. This is one of his failings evidently, and judging from his hale and hearty looks he is far from the need of *hoops*. I will not attempt to enumerate or describe the dishes, but a connoisseur would have said "well done good and faithful captain." After dinner we were entertained by very fine singing by the ladies and gentlemen to which we can hardly do complete justice in the way of compliments. The steamer arrived in due time at Nag's Head and judging from the number of expectants on the pier and the few excursionists we wondered if there was enough to get up a game of "cocked hat" but our party showed them that what we lacked in number we made up in spirit. Then came the time for solid fun and judgeing from the amount of dancing, promanading and singing, all were quite content.

Mine host Perry of the hotel done all in his power to make his paterns feel at home. Early next morning a party of gentlemen armed and equipped under the guidance of our townsman Mr. F. M. Cook were seen to wind their way down the sound beach and from the baskets, ice cooler &c. &c. that were under the carriage seats we judged that there was something on the *wing*, and oh! how the birds suffered. The day was spent by the ladies and gentlemen wandering over the hills and down the ocean beach, until the setting sun recalled them to indoor pleasures.

The evening was spent "tripping the light fantastic" until the witching hour of midnight warned all to retire evedently fatigued from the continued round of pleasure.

The trip home the following day was all that could be wished. After two days solid enjoyment, all wished the affable and gentlemanly steamboat captain Southgate and the good steamer Mystic who have given the best of satisfaction to our people this season a heartfelt God speed.

CURLEW.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

Elizabeth City, N. C.,
Sept. 20th, 1875.

Board met pursuant to adjournment and completed the revision of the jury list.

Miles Commander presented his bond, which being accepted, he was sworn according to law.

The Finance Committee presented a detailed report of the receipts, expenditures and outstanding indebtedness of the county, which report was accepted ordered to be spread upon record and published in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, [The report will appear next week]

Thomas Meads, Treasurer, presented an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements as required by law. It was read and ordered to be recorded in the book provided for the purpose.

The following bills were allowed: P. John. $40, Geo. W. Brothers, $24,30, Emanuel Davis, $10, all for services on Finance committee. P. John $14 for serving in settleing with Sheriff and Treasurer and for making out and recording School Fund report, and $21 for publishing proceedings, advertising and blanks.

On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n.

THOS. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

Judge Albertson's Eulogy on the death of Gov. Graham.

Pending the consideration of the resolutions on the 9th inst. in the State Constitutional Convention in regard to the death of Gov. Graham, Hon. J. W. Albertson of Perquimans said:

Mr. President:—It would accord with my feelings on this occasion to remain an unobserved mourner at the grave of the illustrious dead, rather than draw attention to my utterance of sorrow. But in this general manifestation of veneration for North Carolina's best beloved son, I deem it appropriate that the home of John Harvey, of Johnston and Iredell, should join in these last tokens of respect with the sons of the rest of the State; and on behalf of the stricken inmates of that section, I deferentially drop one sprig of immortelle upon the bier of our great citizen.

The name of Graham is associated with my earliest impressions. Catching the glow of the general enthusiasm, when my youthful fancy was aroused to public affairs, Graham became to me as he was to those around me, the foremost man in the State. Second only to Henry Clay, his name awakened the same devotional fervor which made the first of Whig statesmen the idol of that chivalric party.

And I can justly say that in all the mutations of parties, he remained firm upon the lofty pedestal on which public opinion placed him in its primal bust of trust and belief.

I had the honor of a personal acquaintance with him, but met him seldom. It seemed like intrusion on my part to claim his notice, and I was, in his presence, shy and deferential as the pupil in the audience of his preceptor, until his even courtesy, without effort, would place me at ease. Then I found myself unconsciously in unembarrassed intercourse with him and always with satisfaction and profit.

Once, at Oxford, when I presided in court, Gov. Graham appeared before me in the trial of some cases. His matchless dignity, his splendid courtesy to all, the ability of his auguments and the perfect preparation of his cases, stamped him in my estimation, as no less the Bayard of the Bar, than the leader of a Senate, and in his death the profession to which he belonged sustains a double loss; the loss of a model to the lawyer and a pattern of greatness to the citizen.

Once again I met him in social intercourse at the hearth stone of Abraham Venable. In the recollections of the two sages, I lived in one evening the past life of the country and took new measures of the greatness of the statesmen who, in their day, were the pillars of the State. Had I never heard his name, that occasion alone would have marked Wm. A. Graham as the peer of the foremost ones of his time, and the loss of his recollections of the past forms no small potion of what North Carolina loses in his death.

I never saw him more, but though dead he still speaks to the living. In the history of our State his is one of the few, the immortal names "that were not born to die."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MES. L. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

MISS. S. E. MARTIN'S

School for Girls

The 19th session of this School begins on the 1st Monday in October 1875.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS

OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

I HEREBY give public notice that I will meet the tax-payers of this county at the places and times as follows:

In Salem at R. H. Snowden's store on Friday the 1st of October, and on Saturday Oct. 2nd, at B. C. Brothers' store.

In Nixonton, at Nixonton on Monday Oct. 4th, and at Pool's School House on Tuesday, October 5th.

Mt. Hermon, at Newbold's store on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, and Cartwright's school house on Thursday Oct 7th.

In Elizabeth City, at the Court House, on Friday and Saturday Oct. 8th and 9th.

In Providence, at Providence Church, Monday, October 11th.

In Newland, at J. M. White's store, on Tuesday, Oct. 12th and at Samuel Williams' store on Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

☞ Tax-payers are requested to be prepared to pay all their taxes in full at the above named times and places, as I am authorized and determined to collect the same immediately.

JOHN. T. PRICE,
Sheriff.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Sept. 17th 1875.

Belvidere Academy.

THIS School is located at Belvidere, Perquimans co., N. C. The next session will commence on the 4th day of the 10th month (October,) 1875 under the efficient management of WILLIAM A. SYMMES as Principal.

Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deduction made except in case of protracted sickness.

Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks, payable in advance, is as follows, (viz:)

Primary Branches ..... $4.50.
Higher English Branches, ... 6.00.
Languages, each, (extra) ..... 2.00.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at reasonable rates—about $2.50 per week in advance—Washing extra.

For further information address the undersigned.

DAVID WHITE,
On behalf of the Committee.

13---4 t

North Carolina,
Pasquotank county,

Northrop Smith, Plaintiff.
Against
George H. Brown, Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit to the Court that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant George H. Brown above named and that said defendant is not a resident of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks notifying him that the plaintiff has sued out a warrant of attachment against his property in said county returnable at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Elizabeth City at the court house on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in January 1876, to secure a claim in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant for $330,99, with interest from June 2nd 1874, due by Judgment rendered in one of the Courts of Pensylvania, and the said defendant is hereby summoned to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in January 1876, and answer the complaint of plaintiff which is deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, or judgemeut proconfesso will be taken against him, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the same.

Dated this 16th day of August 1875.

Witness, Miles Commander, Clerk of Superior Court, Pasquotank county.

W. F. POOL,
Plaintiff's attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court,
Tyrrell county, }

John H. Thomas, & wife Alice Thomas Plantiffs.

Against:

John Hoskins, Benj. Hoskins, Samuel Ludford and wife Angeline, Abel Belanga and wife Frances, John Johnston and wife Winiford, Thos. H. Wynn, J. W. Wynn, A. D. Litchfield and wife Ann E., Benj. Thomas, C. B. Thomas, William Warren and wife Sallie, Sallie Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen, Susan Bowen, Britton Haskell, A. W. Haskell, Winnie Litchfield, Ephraim Brickhouse, Joseph Brickhouse, and Frances Brickhouse, Heirs at law of Silva Hoskins decd. Defendants.

It appearing that the defendants William Warren and wife Sallie Warren, Thomas Bowen, Sallie Bowen and Susan Bowen are non residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying said defendants to be, and appear at my office in Columbia on Monday the 13th day of September 1875 to show cause if any they can why the prayer of the petition which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Columbia, this 31st day of July 1875.

THOS. L. JONES,
Clerk of the Superior Court
8-6t for Tyrrell County.

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM DANA BICKFORD

THE INVENTOR OF THE

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

I wish to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact *that all circular knitting machines* having the *Automatic Arangement for reversing* or any kind of adjustment for different grades of *yarn* or *work*, was fully and completely covered by me in A. D. 1867, 1868, and 1869, by nine (9) Letters Patent issued *to* or *for me*, and which were nearly all issued before a machine had been made by any one but myself; and since that time I have made and purchased a great many improvements on the Machine and its work, which have been fully protected, so that not only the Machine, but the work made on them are thoroughly covered by Letters Patent. For these reasons I give you this notice, to prevent *your* being *humbugged* by parties who have either acted as my agents or worked directly for me on my Machines or models, and who propose to swindle me, and their customers also, rather than pay the small amount that I demand as royalty, for my rights and protection. If you purchase from these parties, some of my agents will either compel you to give up your machine at once, or pay for it over again, before they will allow you to use it. Now to protect myself and you also, I am having prepaired a phenliar trade-mara, to go on each machine sold by parties having the right from me to sell or make. We will protect you fully in the use of all machines having this trade-mark. And remember that there is no machine made that can compare with the one that we are now bringing out, as we propose (now that we have our own factory) to combine every convenience that invention ingenuity can conceive of.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for illustration of the machine and this trade-mark, so there will be no mistake. Address

6-3m. DANA BICKFORD,
(H Y C 689 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., auth'r of the "Orgin Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 39-1yr.

SALE OF

Valuable Farming and Timber

LANDS.

The subscriber offers at private sale, until the 15th of December next and if not sold then, the same will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door in the town of Hertford, Perq. county, to the highest bidder, his Quarter plantation known as the "Whebbee place" containing 930 acres more or less, and at the same time and place and adjoining, a smaller farm known as the Stanton Farm" containing 163 acres by Deed, and also and at the same time and place and adjoining the "Nathan Tucker plantation" in Durants Neck, a tract known as "Texas" all cleared and under cultivation, containing 52 acres with a tract of timber land adjoining known as the "Knox" tract containing by survey 55 acres, also a tract of timber land immediately in the rear of the 'George S. Barclift" or more recently known as the "Sam'l B. Harrell" farm (soon to be surveyed,) and supposed to contain 75 or 80 acres, most of it in original growth of pine and cypress trees, and also at the same time and place a small farm in Pasquotank county 5 or 6 miles from Elizabeth City now occupied by James M. Simpson supposed to contain 60 acres, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woodland. All of the above lands are desirable principally for farming and supplying timber for building fencing and fire-wood.

He also offers for sale privately until the 16th of December and if not then sold, at public auction at his homestead plantation in Durants neck, a surplus of Horses and Mules with other stock. A good lot of Feather Beds [½ dozen in number and newly renovated and in nice order,] with steads; a small lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture; a lot of farming implements such as Carts, Wagons, Carry-Logs, Cotton Gin and Press, Wheat Thresher, Corn Planters and Shellers with Horse Powers; a large lot of ploughs &c.; together with an open Buggy nearly new, to the highest bidder, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all has been disposed of. The improvements on the "Whebbee" place consist of an Overseer's house with four rooms lathed and plastered, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Store-room,; 2 Quarter houses for laborers, a Barn 50x70 with machine shelter attached 30x50, Stables sufficient for the accomodation of 21 horses, mules and oxen with tool room attached and loft for fodder or hay and blacksmith shop, and on the outskirts of the farm six good and nearly new framed tenant houses with all necessary out houses. Of this farm about 700 acres is under good fence and in good condition: for cultivation; 100 to 125 acres of the heart of "Turkey Ridge" land is now deadened and in condition to be reduced to cultivation, the remainder in timber for fuel and fences. Of the "Stanton" place enough is ready for cultivation, to make a good two horse crop, the balance in timber with good buildings for a medium sized family. If desired an acre lot with buildings, near to Texas and the Knox land will be sold to meet the immediate wants of a small family. The tract of wood land supposed to contain 75 or 80 acres is convenient for several farms in the immediate neighborhood, and has not been pillaged the most of the growth being original pine; and the small farm in Pasqrotank of 60 acres has fair buildings with about 30 acres cleared, the balance in pine, ash and cypress timber, only about five miles from Elizabeth City, with firo-wood enough to pay for the tract.

Terms of Sale for the Lands—¼ Cash, balance in deferred payments of one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent, title retained until the last installment is paid. For the Chattels—all sums of fifty dollars and under, Cash; all over in negotiable notes at 90 days, with approved security, interest added and payable at the Albemarle Bank at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sale positive, no postponement on account of weather.

R. C. JENKINS.

Eliz. City, N. Ca., Sept., 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT.

Take Notice

THAT

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.,

are closing out their

Extensive Stock

AT

Wholesale Prices,

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY

CHEAP

Dry Goods

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats,

and

Clothing.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

They are cheaper than ever sold in

this Place, therefore do not

lose your chance

to lay in a

SUPPLY

and go to

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S.

on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Decisions rendered by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. Now Solo and **Combination Stops.** Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until part pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Informs them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any undersselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASIMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Towelling,
White Goods in great variety.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twill's and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
SET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

State upon relation of James P. Wheelbee
vs
C. C. Pool, Guardian, Geo. D. Pool and W. G. Pool, Executor
SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and Wm. G. Pool, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday of July 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars with interest and for cost.

Herein fail not and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this the 28th day of June 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank County.

Pasquotank County.—Superior Court.

State on Relation of Darius Raper, Daniel Raper, Robert L. Raper by J. P. Wheelbee, Solicitor
Against
C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and W. G. Pool.

It appearing to the undersigned that the defendant C. C. Pool is a non resident of this State, and has property within the State, the subject of the action. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City for six weeks commanding the defendant to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs and upon failure to do so judgement pro confesso will be taken against him. The Summons issued in the case will be published with the order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in E. City, June 28th 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
6t Clerk.

North Carolina, } In the Superior Court,
Dare county, }

Stephen Beasly and wife Clory Beasly
Against
Samuel B. Jarvis and wife Sarah Jarvis, Thos. D. Berry and John Lawton.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Defendent John Lawton, is a non-resident of this State and personal service of the Summons can not be made and that the plaintiff has a cause for action against the Defendent.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Elizabeth City N. Ca., once a week for six successive weeks commanding the said defendent John Lawton to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county on Saturday, 16th day of October 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of office at office in Manteo, Dare county, N. C. Sept., 1st 1875.

W. D. CHADDIC,
Clerk of the Sup'r Ct.
for Dare county.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and health, it is will compare favorably with any where. The easy and cheap transportation of products to market, its pleasantness of climate, on the adaptability of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has one building, is in a good neighborhood, on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 180 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $30 per acre, it having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 160 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to m

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22th, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Remember that the Fair will commence on Wednesday the 20th of October and will continue three days.

☞ The corn crop in Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties was never more promising.

☞ The Baptists will hold a protracted meeting at Ramoth Gilead Church at Newland, on Sabbath next.

☞ The preacher who prefaced his sermon with: "My friends; let us say a few words before we begin," was about equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

☞ The season at Nag's Head has wound up, the Hotel has closed and all the visitors and sojourners have returned. Those from Elizabeth City arrived on the "Mystic" on Saturday.

☞ The Washington, N. C. *Echo* has gone the way of all *echoes*. We feel some regret at its untimely end, as during the late campaign it gave us more than usual notice. *Requiescat in pace!*

☞ We are requested to announce that there will be a public meeting in the Court House on Friday evening of this week to take action towards the erection of a suitable school building. A general attendance is requested.

☞ No trade can be so dull as none at all, and no life so tiresome as that which is spent in continual dissipation. To give all one's time to other people, and never reserve any to one's self, is to be free in appearence only, and a slave in effect.

☞ We have received a communication from Harrelsville exposing a Democratic trick to defeat the regular nominee for Convention practiced at the last election. As there is no name attached we cannot depart from our rule of publishing no article unaccompanied by the author's name.

☞ Another railroad meeting was held at the Albemarle House on Friday evening last, C. W. GRANDY Esq., in the chair and W. F. POOL Esq., Secretary. The Committee on subscriptions reported progress. Addresses were made by A. L. JONES, Dr. W. A. GREENLEAF and W. F. POOL Esq. The interest continues.

☞ Ladies! but for your aid and co-operation the Fair last year would not have proved the success it was. Your efforts were gratefully appreciated. The officers and managers of the society earnestly hope you will again lend a helping hand. With your assistance, and we know you will not withhold it, in filling up the Departments visitors most admire, the coming Fair can be made to eclipse each previous one. God bless the ladies.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries never appear so happy as when making flings at the "pull back" skirt and seeking to bring ridicule on the fair sex. A lady thus retorts:

"You would do well to look at home and mend your own foolishness. When you stop coloring your whiskers, padding your shoulders, eating cloves for the tooth ache (?)—in short when *you* "pull back" on some of your short comings, it will be time enough to read us lectures."

☞ Some evil designed person left an anonymous letter at the door of a citizen of Hertford one night last week, warning the citizens of a plot to murder the white people and burn the town. On Saturday last the colored people held a meeting in the Court House and adopted resolutions expressive of their indignation. An effort will be made to detect the miscreant who, by this wicked method, has tried to arouse a feeling of mistrust and hatred against the colored population of the town. We hope they will succeed.

☞ Our correspondents and the press of Raleigh speak in the highest terms of the forensic efforts of Judge ALBERTSON, the delegate from Perquimans, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the delegate from Camden. We also hear most favorable reports of the good impression made by ELIVEN of Dare, PAGE of Chowan, HORTON, of Hertford, BELL, of Bertie and BATEMAN, of Washington. The Republicans and the people of the above named counties have good reason to feel proud of their delegates.

☞ Our friend JOSEPH EVES of Salem, this county, informs us that he has the best crop this season that he ever raised anywhere. This is saying a great deal for he is an experienced Pennsylvania farmer, and for many years cultivated some of the best and most productive bottom lands along the Susquehanna. For farming purposes and for profit he informs us that his land here is better than what he owned in the North. One of the great needs of this country is good farming. Those who know how, and put their knowledge in practice, are succeeding.

☞ Farmers! get ready for the Fair. Have a bushel of your best wheat, and oats, and flaxseed, and potatoes—a sample of your best productions ready to place on exhibition. And in addition to this be prepared to inform all who ask how you prepared your soil, when you planted. So with your best stock—horses cattle, sheep, swine, poultry. It is in this way our Agricultural Fairs can be made most interesting and profitable. We throw out the hints. Act on them farmers, and you will feel that you have contributed your part in aiding an enterprize designed to benefit all.

☞ The Raleigh *Constitution* says: "J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, the delegate from Camden, is a strong our most ardent working Republicans. He is always at his post, ready for any emergency."

☞ We are informed that the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company are preparing to construct a new Light House on Long Point near Coin Jock in Currituck County. One is needed there.

☞ One of our exchanges complains of the mosquitoes in his town. He says an old maid imagined she was being serenaded and went to the window to shake a towel in acknowledgement. She only realized the situation when a gallinipper interviewed her nose.

☞ We owe up to some fondness for romance, nor have we out grown our liking for a little sentiment, but we have lived long enough to know that the realities of life are made up largely of what the modern writers of fiction rarely dwell on. And it is not our say that suffers most from the dispelment of the illusion. All how often has our attention been called to this, to us always, painful fact. See the maiden as she is crossing the limits of youth and commencing her journey through the checkered sphere of womanhood. To her the outlook is radient. There is a touching beauty in the picture. It is all "dew sparkle and morning glory" to her ardent, buoyant spirit. She presses forward, exulting in blissful anticipations. Would that all she dreams and hopes and believe could be realized. But no!—the withering heat of the conflict of life creeps on; the dew drops exhale; the garlands of hope, shattered and dead, strew the path; and too often, ere noontide, the clear brow and sweet smiles are exchanged for the weary look of one longing for the evening rest, the twilight, the night.

Local Briefs:

The track at the Fair Grounds is being put in proper condition. A number of fast horses are expected—Old Ben FRANKLIN was a man of remarkable wisdom. Said he "buy not, deal only with men who advertise. You'll never lose by it."—Two small colored children accidentally got their clothing on fire and were burned to death on Saturday. It is dangerous to leave small children alone.—We have had a sample of "snake tongue" corn shown us. It is a curiosity.—The finance report, showing the condition of this county, will be published next week.—Sheriff PRICE advertises times and places when he will meet the tax-payers of this county.—The price of corn is tumbling down. Only 65cts is now offered.—The cotton pickers are now busy.—The posters and premium list of the Fair will appear in a few days.

Local Pert-Folio.

Will always bow to info—the truly polite man. The tree that bears the most to market—the axe-tree. "Rents have risen"—as the boy said when a nail caught in the previously small tear in his coat tail and ripped the garment up to his neck. "Leather has fallen"—as he subsequently moaned after an interview with his maternal parent. "While I slept the enemy sowed tares"—he softly remarked on viewing his habiliament next morning.

Business Locals.

Fresh cheese and new flour at Fowler's

Bargains in dress goods at Fowler's

Go to Fowler's for your shoes.

Apple vinegar at Fowler's.

WANTED.

A fresh milk Cow. Inquire at this office.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Twenty-five shares ($2,500) D. S. S. T. Co., stock will be sold. A great bargain.

Apply to the Editor, tf

5,000,000 Pounds of Seed Cotton wanted by C. C. ALLEN.

A Line of Steamers from Elizabeth City to Norfolk.

The Harbinger and Raleigh.

The owners and agents of the Company met at Elizabeth City, N. C., on Tuesday the 14th instant and arranged for carrying cotton and other freight from Elizabeth City to Norfolk and Baltimore. The new line is to be called the "Home Line." One of the said Boats will leave Norfolk for Eliz. City every Monday and Thursday evening.

Schedule next week.

BRODRICK & SMITH, Agents.

E. City, N. C., Sept., 15th 1875.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

M Rowland, B M Bruce, H A Tabler, J Addlesdolf, Norfolk, Va.; W F Grubbs, Oxford, N. C.; T F Butler, R R; Mrs Thos Harney Ct; W G Guither, Wm Nixon, B S Skinner, G W Huggins, Hertford N C; J H White, Winfall N C; G D Old, Pasquotank N C; C N Wire, Philadelphia Pa; Thos Nixon Woodville N C; J A Spencer, C H Spencer, D D Ferebee, R Bullock, South Mills N C; E A Leigh, Miss M E Leigh, S B Harrel, Durants Neck N C; P Q Rafleton, Jamesville, N C.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

WATCHMAKER

near Brother's Livery stables.

National Hotel,

Delightfully situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE.

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

13 tf C. S. BROWN, Prop'r

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

DR. BUTTS CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wife, your sisters and your sweethearts, and you will be pleased.—No. 70 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

SEWERS, READERS AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS. N. BUTTS & get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test It will give very much better light, will burn.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil, (the very best), also Drummond Light Burning &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Bufet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap, Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and largest Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good one do not fail to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Report OF A POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, nor have not allowed it to interfere with my labor, as every one belonging to the Detective force knows the inconvenience of being obliged to attend when the body from nothing, a mere passing pain in its early stage, never seems sufficient to dismay with trouble me, but, believing for not Vegetine the species of malady was determined to try it, and shall now record this determination. I am quite well, as every one needs at this time, and feel that I owe it to the use of it, its invigorates in whole system, it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. The all anxiety respecting Mrs. Worth is removed and she is doing well upon the same medicine. I gladly answer the request of the public, it matters not to me the one thing, if all persons like myself, who have been afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, as well as the body, once had a fully trial, they have been relieving through the same medicine, after all chronic diseases of long years standing, which had baffled the skill of the best physicians, were induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles she continued to the great satisfaction to herself. I wish for her sake that I had sent her sooner a blessing.

Yours Respectfully,
C. H. T. HOWE, Police Officer,
Station 6.

Boston, Mass, May 3, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1861.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir.—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I am a lady, and one of very unfavorable since with Scrofula, which settled into consumption. I had night sweats at times chills would succeed for breath, and frequently spit blood; small I emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your suffering, humble servant.

BENJAMIN FITTINGHILL.

P. S. Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. F.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir.—I have heard from very many source of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh and other diseases of kindred nature. I wish to be instrumental in giving I KNOW Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for a disease of that class of ills.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and without the least benefit. She was gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine. I soon saw that she was improving on the recommended. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used four twenty-five dollar bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public that if you choose to make it positively that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished in the cure, other medicine else would. Hood's Gold justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering from any thing to try it, for I believe it to be a good honest, reputable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it at any time, respectfully.

C. C. CARELL,
Store 131 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates the circulation, the whole system, acts upon the secretions, allays inflammation, corrects acidity, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR STEVENS:

DEAR SIR—My daughter since having a severe attack of whooping cough was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend to use Vegetine for this after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood, it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 204 Athens street.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

PERQUIMANS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY

AT HERTFORD N. C.

W. G. GUITHER, A. M. Principal. Fall session opens Sept. 27th 1875. This is the PREPARATORY SCHOOL of the Albemarle Conference District. It is choicely and beautifully located, and in the midst of a moral and intellectual community.

TUITION PER SESSION:

Preparatory Department	$10,00
Academic "	15,00
Classical, " (including incidentals)	20,00
Music on Piano	12,50
School room expenses	1,00

Good board in private families at $16 per month. *Let the people sustain their own School.* For further particulars, apply to Principal.

Aug. 10th, 1875. tf

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, } December 23rd, 1874. }

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly
A REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.

11-6m

CANVASSERS wanter for two superb works of French art, "Little Runaway and her Pets," and the pretty pair, "The Dinner, and the Nap." These pictures are worthy of a place in costly homes inexpensive enough for the simplest. Selling rapidly, and TAKE ON SIGHT. We guarantee ready sale, good profits, and quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a handsome income. Send for our best terms at once.

J. B. FORD, & CO.,
27 Park Place New York.

6-4m

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'ce Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $10,000,000.

Insures every *desirable* kind of *Life Policy, Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pt of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

sv—1yr.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which lasts, scales or rusts and will last a life or sale by Dealers and the trade generally.

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
500 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa

March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and a chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE, is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to the skin or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

Office 72 William Street,

5-3m. (H. C. & Co.) New York.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9.35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5.15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via, Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodricks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DUDSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18t, 873.

TURBINE WATER WHEEL.
Double-Turbine Water Wheel,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
OVER NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, Effective & Economical.
Factory.
Manufacturers also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paper & Wood Mills, Lead and Shafting, Hydraulic and other Pulleys and Hangers Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a Specialty. Send for Circulars.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your 'Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

The Third Annual FAIR

OF THE

ALBEMARLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT ELIZABETH CITY ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday October 20th, 21st and 22 1875.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy, Vegetable and Orchard Products; likewise Farming Implements, Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers.

The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES,
M. B. CULPEPPER, President,
8-tf. Secretary.

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

111 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. G. Winslow, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. C. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
H. N. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.

47-3m.

NOTICE.

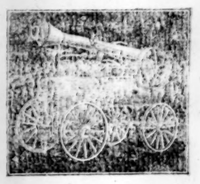
All persons holding Bonds against Pasquotank County, are requested to forward to me, without delay, the amount, date of issue and when due, of said Bonds that they may be entered in the "Registry of County" book as required by law.

P. JOHN,
Chairman Board of Commissioners Pasquotank county. Elizabeth City, N. C.
Aug. 25th, 187

Steam Engines

AND

BOILERS,



CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

&c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
Messrs FRIK & CO.
WAYNESBORO
FRANKLIN CO. PA.

BELIEVING, as I do that this Factory turns out strictly first class work, and that within the next ten years, all progressive farmers, and cotton gin men, will consider the steam engine as much a necessity as the horse power has been heretofore, the economy of steam vs. horse power, becoming more and more apparent every year, to all wide awake men. I have taken the agency for the above machinery in the counties east of the Chowan river, and am prepared to furnish at short notice at factory prices with freight added from Hagerstown Md. any size engine and boiler desired, from 2 to 200 horse power, also pumps, governors, shafts, hangers, pulleys &c.

Portable engins set up and satisfactory started free of cost to purchasers.

A 6 horse portable now on exhibition, at the shop of J. F. Sanders Elizabeth, City We do not propose to compete with the numerous *low* price engines now in the market, but propose to sell a strictly first class engine, complete in all its parts, which will perform all we claim for it, with ordinary care and last a life time.

Any information in regard to machinery used in our section, as to prices, best makers &c. furnished on application. Discriptive Catalogue and price list sent to any one who will favor me with their address.

Elizabeth City, N.C. J. W. SAWYER
June 16th 1875. tf.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

STRAIGHT LINE AND SLASH SAW

STEAM ENGINES,

Mach'y & Shingle Mills,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Gen'l Mill Furnishing Outfits. Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, Iron Planers, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty-five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The House has accommodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court.
Pasquotank County, } Summer Term.

T. P. Pendleton,
vs.
Wm. H. Adams & Jos C Chandler a firm doing business under the name and style of Adams & Chandler.

IT APPEARING that the Defendants above named are non-residents of the State and summons and attachment having been issued in the above entitled cause returnable at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in July 1875, commanding Defendants to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in a civil action for the recovery of Five Hundred and Eighteen dollars and Forty-seven cents, due by note payable to W. A. Greenleaf and assigned to Plaintiff. It is hereby ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published in Pasquotank County for the space of four weeks, notifying the Defendants to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, or judgement pro-confesso will be taken against them.

Witness my hand at office in E. City, this the 1st day of July, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Superior Court Clerk
of Pasquotank County.

9-4w.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York.

47-6m.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Adress, for full particulars L. GUMP

ADVERTISEMENTS

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills, at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump it up
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash
And the mighty bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where'so'er we may.
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For ever, go down to Johnson Hall,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention:
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they announce to go
Their goer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straight forward to their work,
Without a fall or bump disgusted.

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses.

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOK, VA.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLANIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of new Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linen and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents. Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLANIRE & Co.,

134 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO

BLANIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

DR. D. G. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with their patronage. Having had 20 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.

E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN OYSTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX. 555. NORFOLK, Va.

NOTICE.

New Steamboat line between Norfolk and Elizabeth City.

Str Mary E. Roberts will leave Norfolk for Elizabeth City every Tuesday at 9 a. m.

Returning leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, every Friday at 4 o'clock P. M.

This steamer pro-rates with the Bay Line, Old Dominion, S. S. Co., and the Clyde Line for Philadelphia.

BRODERICKS & SMITH,
July 14-tf. Agents.

Crampton's Imperial Soap

IS THE "BEST"

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry soap. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen and Bath Room, and for general household purposes also for Printers, Painters, Engineers and Machinists as it will readily remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, and the like, from the hands.

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutger's Place and 33 and 35 Jefferson st., New York 6-2

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Questions and Answers.

SALT FOR WHEAT.—H. C. A., Tennessee, asks: "Can salt be put upon wheat land without injury to the wheat? I have a good deal on hand, which I would like to apply to my land, if it is of any value as a fertilizer."

Reply.—Salt is frequently of great benefit to the wheat crop. It helps to stiffen the straw and to give a bright, clear grain. The quantity usually applied is two to three bushels per acre, sown early in the spring. If sown in the fall it will be dissolved and washed beyond reach of the roots by the winter rains at the time when the growth of the crop is suspended, and no advantage can be gained from its use. Salt has very much the same effect as lime upon the soil, but must be used in very much smaller quantities on account of the chlorine contained in it. Chlorine, as well as soda, is injurious to vegetation when used in excess.

RYE FOR WINTER FEED.—T. M., New York, asks: "Can rye be profitably grown in cornfields for fall and winter pastures? If so, when should it be sown, how much seed is required per acre, and what is the best way of covering the seed?"

Reply.—Rye can be very profitably grown for fall and early spring feed upon a corn stubble. As soon as the corn is cut and shocked the ground should be sown with two and a half or three bushels of rye, and the field worked with a common cultivator so as to cover the seed thoroughly, but not too deeply. The best way is to go across the corn rows, by which the drills, if any have been plowed up, are leveled. The corn should be cut as soon as it is glazed, so as to permit the seed to be sown early. If the season is favorable the rye will give good pasturage before the winter, but not through the winter in this latitude. Where the winter is open, and some growth is made, it will make good winter pasturage. It may be pastured down early in the spring, and then plowed under for the oat crop.

CATARRH IN CATTLE.—C. R., Basket, N. Y., writes: "Some two months ago I noticed a cough in my young cattle and it is getting worse. It is spreading to my old cows. I never saw anything of the kind before. They discharge at the nose and eyes. What can I do for them? Some of my neighbor's cattle are troubled in the same way?"

Reply.—From the very incomplete statement of the symptoms exhibited by these cattle it is difficult to say with certainty what ails them. Discharge from the nose and cough are symptoms of several complaints to which cattle are subject. If there are no other prominent symptoms than these it is probable that the disease is simply catarrh, which has been caused or aggravated by the late unfavorable weather. If in addition to the above symptoms there is some fever, which may be known by the dryness of the skin of the muzzle between the mouth and nostrils and scanty discharge from the nose, the following should be given morning and night until the muzzle becomes moist, viz: Sulphate of potash, two ounces; water, one pint. This should be administered by means of a horn or a long-necked bottle placed between the jaws where there are no teeth. The horn is by far the safest instrument, as the bottle may be broken and pieces of glass swallowed. One-half must be given to each yearling, and a quarter to a calf. Lukewarm bran-water, or linseed meal tea should be given, with a tea-spoonful of ginger stirred in it, every evening, and the animals should be kept dry and not exposed to the rain. If the nostrils are washed with weak vinegar and water it will be useful. Common pine-tar given in doses of one tablespoonful twice a day has been found useful in catarrh, combined with good nursing.—*N. Y. Times.*

Hints for the Household.

BARBERRIES.—Preserve them the same as currants; or they may be preserved in molasses. Pick them from the stems, and put them into a jug or jar with molasses to cover them. The acid soon destroys all taste of molasses. The small winter or frost grape may be done in the same manner.

GOOSEBERRIES PRESERVED.—Take the blossom from the end and take off the stems; finish as directed for strawberries or currants.

TO KEEP RED GOOSEBERRIES.—Pick gooseberries when fully ripe, and for each quart, take a quarter of a pound of sugar and a gill of water, boil together until quite a syrup, then put in the fruit and continue to boil gently for fifteen minutes; then put them into small stone jars; when cold cover them close; keep them for making tarts or pies.

CURRANT JELLY WITHOUT COOKING.—Press the juice from the currants and strain it; to every pint put a pound of fine white sugar, mix them together until the sugar is dissolved, then put it in jars, seal them and expose them to a hot sun for two or three days.

TO DRY PLUMS.—Split ripe plums, take the stones from them and lay them on plates or sieves to dry in a warm oven or hot sun; take them in at sunset and do not put them out again until the sun will be upon them; turn them that they may be done evenly; when perfectly dry, pack them in jars or boxes, lined with paper, or keep them in bags; hang them in an airy place.

TO PRESERVE PEARS.—Take small, rich, fair fruit, as soon as the pips are black, set them over the fire in a kettle, with water to cover them; let them simmer until they will yield to the pressure of the finger, then with a skimmer take them into cold water, pare them neatly, leaving on a little of the stem, and the blossom end; pierce them at the blossom end to the core, then make a syrup of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit; when it is boiling hot pour it over the pears, and let it stand until the next day; then drain it off, make it boiling hot and again pour it over; after a day or two put the fruit in the syrup over the fire, and boil gently until it is clear, then take it into the jars or spread it on dishes, boil the syrup thick, then put it and the fruit in jars.

Gathering Grapes.

Whether it be for the table or for wine, do not pick the grape before it is fully ripe. Every grape will color before ripe; some do several weeks before, but when thoroughly ripe the stem turns brown and shrivels somewhat. In the finest qualities the sweetness and aroma of the grape juice are fully developed only in the perfectly matured grape, and we consider the late ripening varieties as far superior, especially for wine, to the early kinds, but of course only in such localities where late grapes will mature. This noble fruit does not ripen, like some other fruit, after being gathered. Always gather the grapes in fair weather, and wait till the dew has dried off before commencing in the morning. Cut off the clusters with a knife or shears and clip out the unripe or diseased berries, if any, taking care, however, that the bloom shall not be rubbed off, nor any of the berries broken, if they are to be sent to market or to be kept into winter.

For packing grapes for market shallow boxes, holding from three to ten pounds, and especially manufactured for the purpose in all the principal grape regions, costing about one cent per pound, are used. In packing, the top is first nailed on and a sheet of thin white paper put in; the vacant places left are filled with parts of bunches, so that all the space is occupied, and the whole box packed as closely and as full as possible, without jamming. Another sheet of paper is now laid on, and the bottom nailed down. By this means, when the boxes are opened only even bunches are found at the top.

A Cowardly Fellow.

A young man in Muncie, Ind., was escorting a young woman to his home in a carriage the other day, when he came to a bridge that had been overflowed by a freshet. He drove his horse into the water; but when the carriage was threatened with submersion, and the horses began making an effort to get away, he cut the traces, sprang upon the animal's back and set out for the shore, leaving his companion in the middle of the stream. The torrent overturned the carriage, and the girl was drowned.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The Failures of 1875 and Those of 1873—A Comparison.

"Watchman, what of the night?" is the question uppermost in the minds of the people, though not asked in these Scriptural words. For nearly two years they have been waiting and hoping for better times, and the unexpected fall and crash of great banking and mercantile houses this summer causes an anxious community to turn for guidance to those who are supposed to watch the turns and fluctuations of business—that is to say, the operators in the great centers of commerce. The answer by these oracles has been quite different since the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the failures which followed, from that given after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., not quite two years ago. The fact that there is at present no panic nor any approach to a panic may be accepted as a proof that the shrewd observers who are in a position to lay their fingers on the financial pulse find a different order of symptoms. It is not difficult to see the difference nor to trace the interpretation.

We will mention first a difference founded on the calendar, of no great importance in itself, but leading by an easy step to the fundamental explanation. The failures of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the Bank of California, Ahrens & Co., etc., have occurred in the summer months, or the slackest season of the year, whereas the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. took place in the busiest, when the autumnal movement of the crops had fully set in and the whole currency of the country was in active use. It is the difference between failures when money is a drug and when there is a dearth. The panic of September, 1873, spread through the country like wildfire, because the whole business community had need of more money than it could get and feared that it could not meet its maturing engagements. The present situation is totally different. The banks are full of money which can find no employment—a conclusive proof that credits are not expanded and stretched to their utmost tension, as they were when the storm struck in 1873. During the panic men of solid wealth found it next to impossible to obtain money on the best securities; but there is no ground for such a fear now, when there are stacks of currency in the banks ready to be lent at low rates on any ordinary security. It is this accumulation of money in the banks and the condition of business of which it is a symptom which make men at the chief financial centers so easy in view of the great collapses of the present summer. It is certain that credits are not expanded; that there are few speculative enterprises on foot; that the supply of money will more than equal the demand during the heavy business of moving the crops; in short, that the ship is not in danger from having on too much sail, but that her poles are too bare to catch wind enough to keep her in good motion. It is only the rotton hulks that founder in a dead calm. If the recent failures had been deferred until the height of the approaching business season they might have caused some disturbance and apprehension. As it is they leave general confidence in about the same state that it was, with perhaps a diminished prospect of its growing sanguine.

It will not be surprising if there should be a few more sporadic features from easily explained causes. There are firms that barely squeezed through the panic of 1873, with assets and connections sufficient for recuperation if general business had revived within a year or two. But it has not revived, and the means of extrication have not been earned. Moreover, there has been a steady and progressive decline of values during the past two years which has constantly reduced the security which weak or embarrassed houses could give for loans. Many who came out of the panic with property equal or nearly equal to their debts find their debts undiminished, and their property so depreciated by the shrinkage of values that it is no longer sufficient to secure their creditors. If the shrinkage goes on and business does not revive they will, of course, have to fail. This lowering of values results from general causes, whose operation is not confined to this country, but spreads over the world, although felt with more intensity here, partly as a fruit of the panic and partly as a consequence of our bloated and fluctuating currency. The ebb of general prices is strongly marked by the trade returns of Great Britain. The report of the English Board of Trade for July presents the decline in a striking light. A comparison is made between the imports and exports of the first seven months of 1875 with the imports and exports of the first seven months of the two preceding years, showing that while there has been a decline in their money value there has been an increase in the quantities of goods exported and imported. A larger exchange of commodities, with decreased money totals, proves a falling off in prices, and a steady decrease of values is unfavorable to the profits of trade, notwithstanding the increase of quantities. One of the most intelligent of the London journals, in commenting on the recent board of trade returns, says: The true inference to be drawn from the returns is that we are passing through a period of low values, which are affecting to a very great extent the apparent importance both of our import and our export trade. A period of low values ought to stimulate the foreign demand for our goods. It ought, therefore, to be followed—first, by an increase in our exports, and then by a rise in prices. Whether the time is yet ripe for such a result cannot, perhaps, be determined now. Prices may possibly fall even lower before the tide begins to turn; but the ebb is gradually losing its force, and the slackening of the ebb is the first symptom of the approach of the flood.—*New York Herald.*

A Physician Drops his Diary.

A pocket diary picked up in a St. Louis street would seem to indicate from the following choice extracts that the owner was a medical man:

Kase 2330, Mary ain Perkins, Bisnes, washwoman; sickness in her hed. Fisik sum blue pils a soaperifik; aged 52. Ped me one dollar, I kuarter bogus. Mind get good kuarter and make her tak more fisik.

Kase 234, Tummus Kink, Bisnes, Nirishman, lives with Paddy Maloney, what keeps a dray—sickness, digg in the ribs and ton black eys. Fisik to drink my mixturet twice a day, of sasiperily bere and jellop, and fish ile, asifedity to make it taste fisiky. Rubbed his face with kart grece iniment, aged 30 years of age. Drinked the mixture and wouldn't pay me bekause it tasted nasty, but the mixtur'll work his innards, I reckon.

Kase 232, Old Misses Boggs. Ain't got no busines, but plenty of money. Siknes all a humbug. Gav her sum of my celebrated "Dipseflorikon," which she sed drank like could tee—which it was, too. Must put somethink in to mak her feel sik and bad. The old woman has got the roks.

A Compliment.

As a woman was stepping off a Detroit street car the other day the horses started up just at the right instant to throw her down. She fell heavily on the cobblestones, but scrambled up with a smile on her face. A portly old chap, who had witnessed the accident, stepped up to the lady, held out his hand for a shake and remarked:

"Gimme your hand! I've seen millions of women fall down just that way, and you are the only one in the whole lot who could rub her elbow and smile at the same time!"

Harmony in Colors.

She had been fishing for trout very long and patiently without catching any, when her husband espied her, and asked her what sort of flies she used? "O," she answered, "some nice ones that I bought in Paris on purpose." "But," exclaimed the husband, pulling out her line and looking at the flies—"but these flies will never catch trout. Who ever heard of anybody fishing for trout with flies of this color?" "Why," replied the wife, "they are all right—they match my dress, you see?" And so, it seems, they did.

The Physician.

The following is from a paper on "The Causes of Typhoid Fever in Massachusetts," published in the second annual report of the State board of health of Massachusetts:

A young butcher, between twenty and thirty years of age, was attacked with typhoid fever. He was a bachelor, and occupied a good-sized chamber lighted by two windows and having an open fireplace.

The fever was mild, with daily febrile cerebration, hot skin, thirst, slight diarrhea and rose spots, with no violent symptoms. There was no indication for drugs. He was bathed two or three times a day with tepid water, and was allowed water freely, iced or not, according to his taste. The covering of his body was regulated by his sensations. A slight wood fire, just enough to insure ventilation, was kept in the fireplace, and one of the windows was raised a little.

As soon as his family, who lived in the country, heard of his illness, two of them, a maiden aunt and a sister, came to the city to take care of him. They reached the house one afternoon just after my visit. My patient was, as described above, comfortably sick, with a pulse about eighty, and without delirium. They were frightened to find their relative, who was sick with typhoid fever, so poorly cared for. Guided by their theory of the proper treatment of fever, they proceeded, without informing me, to reform matters.

They pinned a blanket over each window, so as to exclude the light, and closed the open window; they closed the chimney with a fireboard and set up an air-tight stove, in which they made a fire. In order to make him sweat he was packed in blankets and hot herb tea was given him.

When I called the next day I found his room dark and filled with hot foul atmosphere. The odor was of that offensive sort that sick chambers are too often charged with. But the great change was in the sick man, whom I had left so comfortable the day before. He was wrapped in blankets, his skin was dry, his lips cracked, his eye wild, his pulse 120, and he was so restless and delirious that it was all his attendants could do to keep him in bed.

His aunt said she came to nurse her nephew, and had found him with open windows, exposed to noise and currents of air, drinking cold water freely as he chose, and taking no medicine. These evils she had endeavored to remedy, but in spite of all her efforts he had rapidly grown worse.

The physician states his conversation with the aunt and his refusal to continue in charge unless everything was restored as it had been on her arrival. The windows were opened, the stove was removed, a fire made in the chimney and the blankets were taken from the patient. He goes on to say:

I gave the sick man a tumbler of water, which he drank as if he were quenching an internal fire. All this they bore in silence, but when I called for a large tub, and made preparation for a bath, they remonstrated, and declared a cold bath would kill him. Remonstrances, however, were unavailing, and my patient got a cool effusion by pouring water all over him. He was then put to bed, tightly covered, and soon went to sleep. By night his condition had greatly improved, and the next day, twenty-four hours later, his fever assumed its previous mild type, his pulse was about eighty and his head tolerably clear. He made a satisfactory convalescent.

The case just related is a fair specimen of a common malpractice, occurring every day, but escaping notice because the effects of carbonic acid poisoning are not brought out in bold relief.

The Army Worm in Worcester.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* says: We have announced the appearance of the "army worm" in several towns in the southerly portion of the county, and have information of his appearance in this city: Mr. William T. Merrifield informs us that he has noticed for some ten days past a fading and disappearance of grass in one of his fields at the corner of Highland and West streets, and that he found, yesterday, that it was being ravaged by this new pest. The field has been in grass for the past twenty-five years, and last autumn was plowed and seeded down with common grasses. It was mowed about June 20, yielding about two and a half tons to the acre, and when the worms began their ravages had a second cut of about one and a half tons to the acre, which is nearly all destroyed. On discovering the presence of the worms he at once set men at work to protect the adjoining fields, which he did by turning two furrows, about a yard apart, toward the fields to be protected, the worms being unable to crawl up the furrow of loose earth. The second furrow proved unnecessary, as none of the worms passed the first barrier. They soon gathered to the depth of an inch or more in the bed of the furrow, where they were trampled to death by his men. They were crossing West street to the fields on the east side, some of them climbing over a board fence five feet high which obstructed their onward march. The worm is the larva of a night-flying moth, and while more or less of them are seen every year, they appear in prodigious numbers at uncertain intervals. Their past ravages in New England have been recorded in 1743, 1770, 1790, 1817 and 1861. The worm, at various stages of its growth, is from one to two inches in length, and about as large as the common tree caterpillar. Its color is gray with longitudinal stripes of red and yellow. The method employed by Mr. Merrifield to prevent their extended ravages, is said by those who have had experience to be the best, although crushing them with a roller has been found efficacious on hard, smooth fields. Hogs and fowls are also described as active agents for their extermination. They are repulsive in aspect and offensive in smell, and it is to be hoped that their appearance may be restricted to a small portion of the fields hereabouts. We are also informed that the worms have made their appearance at the city farm.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Self-trust is the essence of heroism.

Jealousy dislikes the world to know it.

We read the book of experience only backward, and find it punctuated as God willed.

Had we not faults of our own, we should take less pleasure in observing those of others.

Every man has in himself a continent of undiscovered character. Happy is he who acts the Columbus to his own soul.

Everything that tends to emancipate us from external restraint without adding to our own power of self government is mischievous.

Many persons are judged harshly by the world because they allow no eye but God's to see into the inner sanctuaries of their hearts.

The capacity of sorrow belongs to our grandeur; and the loftiest of our race are those who have had the profoundest grief, because they have had the profoundest sympathies.

It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction when he was asked how he bore it so well. "It lightens the stroke," said he, to draw near to him who handles the rod."

The harp holds in its wires the possibilities of noblest chords; yet, if they be not struck, they must hang dull and useless. So the mind is vested with a hundred powers, that must be smitten by a heavy hand to prove themselves the offspring of a divinity.

It is not great battles alone that build the world's history, nor great poems alone that make the generations grow. There is a still, small rain from heaven that has more to do with the blessedness of nature and of human nature, than the mightiest earthquake or the loveliest rainbow.

A Kentucky court lately sent a man for two years to the penitentiary for murder, and a second culprit for four years to the same place for stealing hogs.

A Story of Rats.

A Leeds theatrical celebrity has a repute for economy and shrewdness, which every Yorkshireman gleefully appreciates. His house being infested with rats, a certain rat-catcher was sent for, who, having done his business, sought his employer to make known the fact and for his recompense, for which a hard bargain had, as usual, been driven. He had a bag over his shoulders containing the result of his labor. The celebrity chanced to be in the drawing-room, where hearing his voice, the sturdy rat-catcher sought him and his pay.

"You've left no rats behind?" sternly asked the employer, slowly taking out his purse.

"Noa, sir," answered the rat-catcher surlily, for he did not consider the pay liberal or even fair, and was, consequently, not too amicably inclined.

"And what are you going to do with all those rats in your bag?"

"Weel, aw mun mak' a livin', tha knows, eny hoo, soa aw sells 'em," replied the man, moodily.

"Sell them!" echoed the other, quickly, the light of a brilliant new idea irradiating his countenance.

"Sell my rats! What right have you to sell my property, sir? I agreed to pay you to catch my rats; I did not say you were to have my rats when they were caught. Now look here, my man, I'll pay you at once; but, first, how much are you going to allow me for my rats?"

The rat-catcher's patience was exhausted; he strode from the door toward Mr. ——; and, in abrupt reply to that able manager's anxious inquiry, he suddenly, with an angry oath, threw the bag upon the carpet's velvet pile, and catching up the lower end of it, with one violent shake scattered the rats pell-mell one over the other at his employer's feet, crying, in the midst of the squeaking, scratching, and scrambling of the frightened animals which ensued: "Nah, then, tak' thet blowed owd rats and twist them raand thee neck!"

A Sailor's Revenge.

The schooner Harbeson Hickman arrived at Brooklyn, N. Y., from Neuvitas, Cuba, with the steward, John Evans, in irons. The complaint against Evans, as narrated by Capt. F. P. Shepard and his mates, is substantially as follows: The schooner sailed from New York about two months ago with a cargo of hay. Her crew consisted of eight men. Evans was called upon to do certain duties in common with the rest of the crew, and in accordance with the custom on all vessels. He grumbled a great deal, and frequently disobeyed orders, but was not punished. While the vessel was in Neuvitas, Evans attempted to assume an authority for which he was subsequently reprimanded by the captain. On this occasion Evans retorted with abusive language and the captain ejected him by force from the cabin. Evans walked away muttering to himself, and after dark he took a kerosene lamp and went into the hold, intending, as he told the mate, to set the vessel on fire. He changed his mind, however, and planned to destroy the provisions and water by mixing coal oil with them, that when the vessel went to sea the crew might starve. He also destroyed all the laterns, etc., so that no signals could be made at night. Having done this he told the captain that he was going to see the American consul, and left the vessel. When the vessel was about to sail the captain ordered the crew to make a thorough inspection of everything on board, and the work of Evans was discovered. Capt. Shepard reported the facts to the American consul, and Evans, who had fled, was discovered and arrested. After an examination, the consul ordered the prisoner to be brought to New York. The prisoner, who has become much emaciated through forty-two days' close confinement, was delivered to United States marshal and locked up to await examination.

The Fatality Among Children.

Competent physicians declare that half the deaths of children under five years are due to "active or passive criminality, ignorance or carelessness." In a paper in the August number of the *Journal of Obstetrics*, Dr. Dawson gives it as his opinion that the gastro-intestinal diseases from which children die in such large numbers at this season are due entirely to a vicious system of overfeeding. On the other side, we must cite the opinion of the agents of the children's aid society to the effect that the want of proper nourishment is at the root of a great deal of the excessive infant mortality of the season. It may be possible to reconcile both authorities by remembering that badly-selected food is as likely to produce the effects of starvation on a child's system as no food at all. The whole question of infant mortality in summer seems to turn upon the effects of a close and heated atmosphere on the assimilating power of the infant digestion. So competent an observer as Dr. Dawson must be believed when he says that: "If ever there was an absurd fallacy fastened upon the popular mind, it is, in my opinion, this bugbear of 'teething sickness.' I have never seen such a case myself." But the question is not so much why so many infants are taken sick and die just at the teething period with gastro-intestinal disorders, as why so alarming a proportion of such deaths take place in summer. We should be just as near the truth to say that the heat kills as that "faulty alimentation" is chargeable with these deaths. The problem is a somewhat complex one, in which the effects of heat constitute the main element, and the possibility of removing children beyond the reach of the fatal influence of overheated air constitutes the chief promise of relief.—*New York Times.*

A Newspaper Man.

He had seedy clothes on when he appeared before the Detroit police court. He had a hungry look. He had an anxious air and an empty wallet.

"Young man, who are you, and how came you to falter by the wayside?" asked the court.

He said he was a reporter looking for a situation. He had been looking for a place for months and months, but all applications were unsuccessful. All the situations seemed taken up, and he had thought some of turning his attention to driving omnibus.

"Would you tell a lie?" asked the court.

"No, sir."

"Would you exaggerate?"

"No, sir."

"Would you pervert or deceive?"

"No, sir."

"Then I am convinced that you are not a journalist," added his honor. "You are some fraud, traveling around on 'cheek,' and I'll put you to work. The sentence is three months."

"It's pretty hard, sir, for an innocent man to be sent up," protested the prisoner.

"I never heard of but one such case, and I never believed that," was the reply, as he was waived into the corridor.

Romantic Incident at Sea.

A romantic incident occurred on the last trip of the steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam to New York. Among the cabin passengers were a Mr. Van Seller and Miss Maria Reuter, who were engaged to be married. To give the event an air of romance, they had decided to have the ceremony performed on board the ship in mid-ocean. On the evening preceding the day fixed for the wedding, it transpired that the young lady was the young man's half sister. It appeared from explanations given to the passengers, that Van Seller left his home in Amsterdam when only ten years old, shipping as a cabin boy on board a vessel bound for the West Indies. He revisited his native place after a lapse of five years, but finding that his father had died during the interval, and that his mother had married again he shipped once more and did not return until about two months ago, when he was unable to find any trace of his mother. During a visit to Rotterdam he met Miss Reuter, and an attachment at once sprang up between them, which resulted in an engagement. In talking about their early days they accidentally discovered their relationship to each other.

An Era in Glass Making.

M. de la Bastie's invention marks a distinct era in the history of one of our most important industries. Never during the history of glass manufacture, which extends over some 3,500 years, has any radical change been effected in its character. The glass blowers of Egypt, who practiced their art before the exodus of the children of Israel, and representations of whom have been found on monuments as ancient as that event, produced a similar glass to that of our own times. This has been proved by an examination of glass ornaments which have been discovered in tombs as ancient as the days of Moses. It has been proved, too, by a large bead of glass, found at Thebes, upon which was inscribed the name of a monarch who lived 1,500 years B. C., and which glass was of the same specific gravity as our own crown glass. It is true Pliny mentions that a combination was devised in the reign of Tiberius which produced a flexible glass, but both the inventor and apparatus were destroyed, in order, it is said, to prevent the value of copper, silver and gold from becoming depreciated. There is, however, no evidence whatever that this was the toughening process of de la Bastie, nor does the record in any way detract from the merits of that gentleman as the inventor of an important economic process. The fact remains that the world has now given to it for the first time, in a practical form, an invention by which the brittleness of glass is superseded by an attribute of the most valuable nature—toughness. It is by no means improbable that the old adage, "as brittle as glass," will soon be superseded by a new one, "as tough as glass."

Cool Impudence.

A gentleman in Cleveland, Ohio, had the misfortune to lose his only child recently, and not many days after the notice of its death appeared in the local papers he received by mail from Philadelphia a roll containing a card with the name, age, and date of death of his child printed in the center, and having in the upper part of the card an oval space, and in the lower part a couple of obituary verses. Accompanying the card was the following impertinent circular:

The recipient of this will recognize at once a memorial to a dear departed, something that in years to come will be looked upon with a gentle reminder of the happy days prior to the call of Him who rules all things. It cannot be expected that the inclosed can be distributed gratis, therefore the price is placed at fifty cents. Inclosed please find an envelope to our address; fold the amount in a piece of paper, mention the name, and mail it. Should you wish more than one copy, please inclose twenty-five cents for each additional one, giving the name and date of death of the deceased and we will forward by mail. If you should not have a photograph of the deceased, hair or flowers can be inserted in the oval with very good result. To insert a photograph cut out the blank space inside the oval, and fasten the photograph on the back of the memorial, so that the picture shall appear exactly in the center of the oval. Should you not desire to retain the card, please return to us, but before doing so, please take in consideration our expense of time in getting up the form, material, mailing, etc.

Robbed While They Slept.

The following account of a singular robbery is taken from the Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser*: A bold and successful robbery was committed by which eleven countrymen were relieved of all their money. After disposing of their produce at the market, they put up their carts and wagons in the wagon-yard, intending to start for their homes early in the morning. They were granted the privilege of the use of the basement room of the house and the back piazza as a sleeping place, and having their own quilts, retired to rest. Early in the morning one of them awoke and missed his wallet containing over $100, but thinking that it had somehow slipped out of his pocket on the floor, made diligent search. Failing to find it, he aroused his companions and told of his loss, saying he had been robbed. They in turn investigated their own pockets, and the alarming fact was disclosed that the whole party had been made the victims of this bold thief or thieves. The aggregate loss was over $400. No clue could be obtained. It is supposed that chloroform was used. In the case of two of them, the pockets of their pants were neatly cut out and their pocket-books taken. Evidently it was the work of some one having experience in the business, as it was certainly very remarkable that out of the whole eleven thus robbed, not one should have been awakened during the operation.

Politeness in Great Men.

Politeness is always the mark of good breeding, and some of the greatest men have been noted for their courtesy. Many of them have owed the popularity that was a recognition of their greatness, in no small measure to their consideration of others. The following is related of the late Edward Everett: Many years ago, the errand boy employed by a publishing house in a great city was sent to procure from Edward Everett the proof-sheets of a book which he had been examining. The boy entered the vast library, lined from floor to ceiling with books, in fear and trembling; he stood in awe of the famous man, and dreaded to meet him. But Mr. Everett, turning from the desk where he was writing, received the boy with reassuring courtesy, bade him sit down, chatted kindly as he looked for the proof-sheets, and asked: "Shall I put a paper round them for you?" as politely as if his visitor were the President. The boy departed in a very comfortable frame of mind. He had been raised in his own esteem by Mr. Everett's kindness, and has never forgotten the lesson it taught him.

Wings of Insects.

The buzzing and humming sounds produced by winged insects are not, as might be supposed, vocal sounds. They result from sonorous undulations imparted to the air by the flapping of their wings. This may be rendered evident by observing that the noise always ceases when the insect alights on any object. The sirene has been ingeniously applied for the purpose of ascertaining the rate at which the wings of such creatures flap. The instrument being brought into unison with the sound produced by the insect, indicates, as in the case of any other musical sound, the rate of vibration. In this way it has been ascertained that the wings of a gnat flap at the rate of 15,000 times per second. The pitch of the note produced by this insect in the act of flying is, therefore, more than two octaves above the highest note of a seven-octave pianoforte.

What it Cost.

A woman on a steamboat shooting the Lachine rapids, lately fainted away and fell into a tub of raspberries. The expense to her husband is thus summed up by a sympathizing correspondent: Edward paid for the raspberries at ten cents a quart, $5.10; the dress was a new one and cost just an even $100; a pair of striped ballbriggan hose, $1.50; a lace handkerchief, embroidered cupid in one corner, was valued at $6; sundry other things, such as one pair five button kid gloves, one light brown chignon, one very long bustle, etc., counted up $20 more. All these things were ruined completely, so that the exact cost of Kate's faint was $132.60.*

A Sad Sight.

The Rocky Mountain *News* makes this comparison: Our people shudder with cold chills when they read in the papers that Mollie Russell, or Mary Brown, or Lizzie Greer, has been shoved into a cell for drunkenness, or vagrancy, or both; but Kansas City furnishes a scene beside which this sort of punishment is high civilization and refinement. Nine old women, condemned as vagrants, are daily taken out to break stone in the streets, while a guard stands over them, with pistol and cane to keep them steadily at work.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Signor Pietro Vaini, an Italian artist resident in this country, committed suicide at City Island, near New York, under singular circumstances, and from inexplicable motives. While reciting some verses from the tragedy of Phaedra, at a clambake, and just as he had uttered the words "God who judgeth all things, will also judge this act of mine," he suddenly placed a pistol to his head and blew his brains out, to the horror of the assembled guests, who at first thought it was part of the fictitious tragedy, but were convinced of the true nature of affairs upon lifting the body from the ground.....A special dispatch from Berlin says that after the recent appointment of Mahmoud Pacha as grand vizier of Turkey there is less hope than ever of the insurgents coming to terms.....Advices from Hayti state that seventeen followers of General Canal, who are now under the protection of the United States minister, Mr. Bassett, were condemned to death on the twenty-ninth of July; and it was stated that the government contemplated a forcible entry into the American consulate to take the refugees into custody, they having been condemned as murderers and assassins by the Haytian Tribunal.....A German ministerial order has been issued declaring that the bishop of Paderborn has forfeited his rights to citizenship by his departure without leave from the city in which he was "interned."..... A slight shock of earthquake was felt at St. Thomas, West Indies..... The association for the reform and codification of the law of nations was formally opened at Hague. Delegates from the United States were present.....The secretary of the treasury has issued calls for the redemption of $13,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of 1864, of which $8,000,000 are on account of the sinking fund.....The post-office department has changed the color of the two-cent stamp from brown to red. The seven, twelve and twenty-four-cent stamps will be withdrawn.....The Atalantas won the four-oared race over the Beaverwycks, at Troy, in eight minutes and thirty-four and one-quarter seconds. Courtney won the single scull over Riley, of Staten Island, in nine minutes and forty-six seconds. In the pair oar Union Springs won over Beaverwycks and Neptunes in eight minutes and fifty and one-half seconds.

Heavy rains in the Baroach district, India, will necessitate the replanting of a large part of the cotton crop there..... The California election resulted in a victory for the Democrats.....By a collision of the two English ironclads Iron Duke and Vanguard in the channel, the latter was sunk. No lives were lost. The anniversary of the surrender of Seden was observed throughout Germany as a holiday and day of general rejoicing..... Information has been received from the State of Colombia to the effect that articles of peace have been signed by General Delgado, commander of the national forces of the Colombian government, and General Santo Domingo Vila, commanding the insurgents. This re-establishes peace in the republic, and leaves the national authority unquestioned....Panama advices are that the republic of Ecuador has been declared in a state of siege, and the governor clothed with the extraordinary faculties provided for by the political code of the country. The governor appeals to the chiefs, officers and soldiers to assist him in maintaining order and sustaining personal security. President Moreno was assassinated in the corridor of the public treasury, in the afternoon, as previously reported. Cordey Harris, chief of the negroes arrested in Georgia for attempted insurrection, has been tried, found not guilty, and discharged. .... One Rehm, the teller of the Planters' National bank of Louisville, Ky., reported to the police that three men took him from his bed to the bank and made him open the vault, from which they took $100,000 and then chloroformed and stabbed him. Rehm was afterwards charged with the robbery and confessed, showing where he had hid the $100,000.....A train on the Wallkill (N. Y.) valley road went through a rotten bridge near Goshen, while having on board an immense crowd from camp meeting, and twenty-five people were more or less injured, but none killed outright.

Six murderers were executed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, at one time. James H. Moore, white, one of the unfortunate men, shot a sheriff's officer who was pursuing him for horse stealing. Daniel H. Evans, white, murdered a man last November. Sam. W. Tooy, a quarter black Cherokee, murdered a young man for $300. Wm. J. Whittington, white, murdered a man in the Chickasaw nation, while inflamed with drink. Edmond Campbell, colored, killed a man and woman. The other was Smoker Mankiller, a full-blooded Cherokee.....Rehm, the bank teller of Louisville, who robbed the bank and then confessed, has been held in $50,000 bail. His property has been attached by the bank, under a charge of embezzling $20,000..... The London *Telegraph* says the prospects are favorable for the hop harvest, which has already commenced. Damage done by mold and vermin is below the average.....The London *Times*, in its financial column, says: "It is known that we shall have to import an unusually large quantity of wheat, and it is equally certain that all the malting barley will have to come from abroad."

.....Owing to a rain-fall of seven and a half inches within a few days great damage is announced in the central provinces of Japan, farms being flooded, houses and bridges demolished, and upwards of $2,000,000 in produce destroyed. There were also a great many lives lost..... The Chinese troops refuse to follow the aborgines into the heart of the island of Formosa, and have revolted by regiments. The savages remain master of the situation, and the Chinese military operations have been suspended..... Goldsmith Maid trotted a mile in two minutes and fourteen and a half seconds at Hartford, Conn., in an effort to beat her own time of two minutes and fourteen seconds..... Heavy rains washed away abutments on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, near New Jefferson, Iowa, and a cattle train went through the bridge at that place. Twelve cars were smashed, and nearly all the cattle killed. There were no men seriously injured.....The Boston and Charleston steamship company, organized in 1872 with a capital of $100,000, has sunk its entire capital, and has additional liabilities to the amount of $125,000. The steamers have been withdrawn.

The defalcation of Ralston, late president of the Bank of California, will amount to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and an overissue of stock has been discovered. It is not supposed that this will in any way prejudice the arrangements now being made to rehabilitate the bank..... Gen. Sherman contemplates a revised edition of his Memoirs, and has written to some officers, whom he misrepresented in the first edition, promising to correct some of the errors in a second.....Frederick Heitz, a laborer in Redeker's brewery, Port Jervis, N. Y., while scalding beer kegs fell backward into a vat. He managed to crawl out before assistance arrived, but was scalded to such an extent that the flesh peeled from the bones.....The immigrant steamer Collingwood arrived at Auckland, Anastralasia, from London with fever on board. Twenty immigrants died on the passage, and fifty more were removed to the hospital on her arrival.....The great strike at Oldham, Eng., is ended. The terms of the operatives have been accepted.....The British consul has arrived at Mostar from Herzegovina. He witnessed horrible cruelties, perpetrated by the insurgents, who in one instance roasted children alive. The insurrection is put down. Only raids by the Servians and Montenegrins take place, and these are exaggerated tenfold. .....The population of Queens county, N. Y., is 85,158, against 73,847 in 1870.....A duel was fought between Major Edwards, of the St. Louis *Times*, and Col. Foster, of the *Journal*, over an article in the *Times*. One shot was exchanged without damage, when the difficulty was settled.....Hayden's government surveying party was attacked by Indians in western Colorado, but succeeded in escaping with the loss of their instruments and baggage.

Capt. Webb has again swam across the English channel from Dover to Calais. He was twenty-one and three-quarter hours in the water without any covering or buoyant aid..... Canadian lumber dealers report a continued dullness in the lumber trade, not only in Ottawa, but in the whole of Canada and the eastern States. Reports from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick say that many mills will be stopped for the season.....Persons engaged in giving a burlesque serenade at Elgin, Canada, were fired at from a house on Saturday night. Four of them were wounded, one fatally.....During a barbecue at Clinton, Miss., a white man attempted to drink whisky contrary to the rules of the grounds, when a negro prevented him. A quarrel was instantly begun, and many pistol shots fired by friends of both parties. Three white men were killed and many wounded, two mortally. Ten negroes were killed and as many wounded, some fatally. Two of the white men who were killed were horribly mutilated, their heads being beaten to atoms with fence rails .... Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, declines a renomination.....Tilton's woolen mill, at Cavendish, Vt., was burned, with a loss of $170,000 ..... Count Stolzberg, the prime mover in the affair, has given up the proposed pilgrimage to Lourdes and no Germans will consequently take part in it.....Russia is convinced of Yakoob's hostility, and retributive measures against Khokand are probable..... A disease similiar to the old epizootic has broken out among the cattle near Avon, N. Y. Forty have died within two weeks.

The endeavor to ship peaches to Europe proved unsuccessful. The peaches kept in perfect order until the second of September. The ice supply was exhausted on the twenty-ninth of August. The steamer arrived September 7th ..... Twenty thousand persons were present at